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September the 14th. 1693.

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THE HEROES OF FRANCE: IN A DIALOGUE BETWEEN

Monsieur *De Louvois*, *Colbert*, *Seignelai*, *Montchevreuil*, *Sarsfield* and *Waldeck*.

RELATING

To the Present State of *Affairs* in

EUROPE.

WHEREIN

The *Proposition* of *Peace* made by the *French* King to the *Confederates* are set forth at Large.

LONDON,

Printed for *Abel Roper*, at the *Mitre* near *Temple-Bar*, 1694.

To the much Honoured

BUSSEL MANSSELL Esqr

A

MEMBER

Of the Honourable

Houſe of Commons, &c.

Honoured Sir,

YOUR *Excellent Parts hath Embolden'd me to lay hold with much Cheerfulneſs*

on this occasion of Writing to your Honour, there being none so fit to Patronize and Encourage this the first Fruits of my Labours; and I was over-joy'd when I met with this Opportunity, to Publish what I would have the World sensible of; I mean the Duty I owe your Honour, and the particular Obligations, by which I am bound, hath put it out of my Capacity to make you any Compliments,

ments, ſeeing all that offers doth but meerly amount to ſhew my readineſs to be grateful on all Occaſions.

I could heartily wiſh, that I was ſo Scholaſtical and Meritorious, as to be able to Publiſh your great Qualifications, and the Sincere Love you Conſtantly bear to your Country, to the End, I might boaſt thereof: But it is not for me to Flatter my ſelf,

that ever I ſhall be able to make a ſuitable Return.

It is to be preſumed, when I make this Dedication to your Honour, that it is nothing more then my acknowledgment, and meerly to perſwade you to have a favourable Conſtruction, and a good Opinion of this my Book; Begging Pardon at the ſame time for my Preſumption, and, I hope, what may be amiſs, will be Excuſed,

cuſed, as I am but a Young Writer.

Sir, I am very ſenſible, that I muſt undergo the Cenſure of the Critics, and indeed, when I conſider my Inability in the Theory of this Science, I have little to ſay in my own Praiſe, in regard; I know there are many Faults; but ſeeing I own them, I am in ſome Meaſure to be Excuſed: However, I am not without

that ever I ſhall be able to make a ſuitable Return.

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out hope of making the Town Amends, but you I never can,

Sir, I am your most Obedient and most Humble Servant.

E. T.

THE HEROES OF FRANCE;

COMING

Out of Caron's *Boat, Diſcourſing with Monſieur de* Lovoy, Colbert *and* Seignelai *Monſieur de* Lovoy *ſpeaking to Monſieur de* Montchevreuil.

Lovoy. MOnſieur, you are welcome! How came you here; is it by Order of your Phyſitians, you render me this Viſit?

Montchevreuil. No Monſieur, I come with a Paſs-port from the Prince of *Orange*, who gave 15 or 18000 in one day: So that you may expect a great Company.

Lovoy. 18000! You make me tremble! The Prince of *Orange* is Generous

and Liberal of his Pass-Ports; is it possible, that we have lost so many brave Men? Should we have taken *Amsterdam* with Sword in Hand, it had been a Subject for us to rejoyce at. But, I pray, where have you left our Heroes:

Mont. I left them in the Boat of my Lord *Caron*, and am come before to pay you my Respects, and to beseech you to tell me how they live in this Melancholy Place; to the end, I may conform my self to the Custom of the Country.

Lo. You have extreamly obliged me, and I receive with satisfaction the Honours you have done me. We live here with more Order then at Court; we speak freely, and we trouble not our selves with that which you call Ceremony. The great Titles of the other World is as nothing here: We divert our selves without pain, seriousness or gravity; which is so much look'd upon in your World. We blame without distinction, the

things

things that are blameable: All things being done naturally without diſſimulation, without Lying, without Falſhood, without Impoſtures, and without Treaſon: But I pray tell me, who are thoſe brave Heroes who were coming with you?

Mont. I rejoyce to underſtand, that you live here with ſo much ſatisfaction: The Court hath its divertiſements; but in truth it hath alſo its inconveniencies. The greatneſs of it may be termed a Priſon, for you cannot come forth without apparent Danger; and one is a ſlave to Gravity, which alters the true Delight thereof. We are not permitted to ſpeak of trifling things, without mixing it with Serioufneſs. A Heroe ſpeaks like a Heroe; or at leaſt ought to do it, and a Miniſter, like a Miniſter, but I am over-joy'd to find things here otherwiſe; for I can diſpence with leſs Light, provided I may have more freedom.

Here follows a Liſt of thoſe who made this Voyage with me; and I queſtion not, but ſeveral others will follow me with Expedition: For I left things in a great meaſure prepared for their departure. We meddle not with Sieges, nor the taking of *Amſterdam*; a Morſel which the Court ſo long ſince have fixed their Eyes upon: Neither do we buſie our ſelves in Attacquing or Defending any Place.

The Count *De Gaſle*, Lieutenant General, and Governour of *Rochell*.

Monſieur *Montchevreuill*, Lieutenant General.

The *Chevalier de Gaſſion*, Lieutenant General.

Monſieur *de Beaupre*, Lieutenant General.

The Lord *Lucan*, alias *Sarsfield*, Lieutenant General.

The Count *de Mavreuer*, Brigadier.

Mon-

Monſieur *Boole*, Brigadier and Colonel, a *German*.

Monſieur *Quoadt*, Brigadier of Horſe.

The Duke *de Montfort*, Brigadier of Horſe, and Colonel of the Regiment of *Rouſſillion*.

The Count *de St. Simon*, Brigadier of Horſe.

Four Brigadiers of Foot.

The Count *de Guiche*, Colonel.

Monſieur *Imercourt*, Colonel.

The Count *de Guillinai*, Colonel of Horſe.

The Marquiſs *de Rebec*, Colonel of Foot.

Prince *Paul* of *Lorrain*, Colonel of Horſe.

The Duke *de St. Simon*.

Monſieur *de Beaupres* Son to the Lieutenant General of that name.

The Count *de St. Mars*.

Monſieur *de Huynes*, Captain of the Guards.

Monſieur *de Breſſonett*, Captain of the Guards.

Monſieur *de Chauvallon*, Cornet of the Light-Horſe.

Monſieur *de Chatenel*, *Rigni*, *Majorque*, *Jardin*, & *de Vauronis*.

The Duke *de Uzez*.

The Count *de Gournay*.

The Marquiſs *de Rebe*, Colonel of the Regiment of *Piccardie*, and Brigadier.

The Sieur *Roſen*, Son to the Lieutenant General of that name.

The Sieur *Dupre*, Colonel of the Regiment of *Orleans*, and his Son.

Goyac and *St. Paul*, Officers of the Guards.

The Sieur *Chordon*, under Lieutenant.

The Sieur *de Vacogne*.

The Sieur *de la Coſte*, and ſeveral others.

WOUNDED.

The Mareſchall *de Joyeuſe*.

The Prince *de Conti*, Lieutenant General.

Mon-

Monſieur *de Ximenes*, Lieutenant General.

The Duke *de Montmorancie* Mareſchall *de Camp*.

Monſieur *de Artagnan*.

Monſieur *de Ligneri*, Mareſchal *de Camp*, Mortally Wounded.

The Count *de Luines* Brigadier.

The Duke *de Rochegnyon*, Brigadier and Colonel of the Regiment of *Navarre*.

Monſieur *Sauberg*, Brigadier of the *Swiſs*.

The Marquiſs *de Sourville*, Brigadier and Colonel of the Kings Regiment.

The Marquiſs *de Villequier*, Son to the Duke *de Aumont*, Colonel of Horſe.

The Count *de Sailloni*, Captain of the Guards.

The Duke *de Bournonville*, Captain of the Guards.

Monſieurs *de Moullette*, *de Audiffray*, *de St. Giles*, *de Laſſoune*, *de Foy*, *de Fiſelle*, &c.

The Duke *de Bourbon*, Lieutenant Generai.

The Prince *de Henrichemont.*
De Imercourt, Brigadier of Horſe.
The Sieur *de Sallis*, Brigadier.
The Count *de Grandpre.*
The Count *de Luxe.*
The Count *de Coſſe.*
The Marquiſs *de Tracy.*
The Marquiſs *de Relec.*
The *Chevalier de Artagnan.*
The *Chevalier de Sillery.*
The Marqiſs *de Rochefort.*
The Sieur *Dougy.*
The Sieur *Lefons*, Lieutenant.
The Sieur *de Sideville.*
The Sieur *de St. Paul.*
The Sieur *de Orgemont.*
The Sieur *Siſenne.*
The Sieur *Audefred.*

PRISONER.

The Duke of *Berwick*, Lieutenant General.

Lo. Is it poſſible! *France* will feel this blow; the King hath loſt that which

which was moſt dear to him. We ſhould have done as we did in 1672. when we Conquered, God knows how many Cities and Provinces with incredible Expedition, without looſing ſcarce a Man: Nay, even *Amſterdam* it ſelf was within an Ace of ſubmitting to our Armes. The great Progreſs made then in ſo ſhort a time, will be a Monument of the Kings Glory to the end of the World. So that we may Judge by what is done, of that which is to be done. *Deſpreaux* was not to blame, for ſaying, he expected within two Years to ſee the King's Conqueſt Extended to the Banks of the *Helleſpont*: But what ſays the King of this unlucky blow; will he not expel King *James* and his Court, with the Prince of *Wales*? (who is ſaid to be the Son of a *Miller*,) This miſerable Brood will cauſe the Ruin of *France*, unleſs it be timely prevented: And I queſtion not, but King *William* will bring them all under Foot: Is my Politics ſo ſoon for-

got, who always taught to make great Efforts, but not a long Warr? We muſt not always tyranniſe over the People; but we muſt from time to time ſqueeze the Subjects out of their Monies, and afterwards heal their Wounds with ſeveral pretences of making new Conqueſts in the midſt of profound Peace, and by the help of Money, Promiſe, or by Threats, a Peace with the Intereſted Princes, but to looſe ſo many brave Men for nothing, is bad Politics.

Mont. The Conſternation is far greater then you can Imagin; for after the King had ſent a Relation of this bloody Combat to Monſieur the *Dauphine*, he fell into a Sound, when he heard theſe manifeſt Expreſſions: The Field of Battle was the Kings Troops! O God, three ſuch Victories will ſhake the Crown, King *James* is always at Court, and Careſſes the Prince of *Wales*, as though he was his Legitimate Son, ſome certain People report about, that the

Pope,

Pope, to comfort this Abdicated Prince, designs him a *Cardinals Cap*, and in regard of Politics, you know, how every Minister loves to be the Original. And in this respect, it is become a Duty, to go far about from the Maxims of our Predecessors As for the Commonalty, we are not much concern'd what they do; it is enough that the Court finds out means to satisfie their Ambition. We Treat Princes more methodically, and for all this, we can scarce make them serve for any thing. Many times they are so slight, that one cannot trust them. In the mean time, I perceive things are called here by their own proper Names: For you call King, the Prince of *Orange*; this is not the Language of the Country, from whence I came. But to return to our King: Know you not, that he made a short Campaign; he is on his return to *Versailles*, without undertaking any thing; yet his Voyage hath not been unprofitable, for

for Arriving at *Verſailles*: They preſented him *Gratis*, with the Triumph of Wiſdom, which is infinitely more to be eſteemed, then the Triumph of Valour: So that one would admire how things are diſtinguiſhed.

Lo. This doth not in the leaſt ſurprize me; for our Prelates are Ingenious, and they know how to put the beſt ſide on't out, according to the Times: But I am much deceived, if the King is not extreamly grieved, ſeeing he finds himſelf in no condition, to undertake any thing more: He hath flatter'd himſelf, as I have heard, that the taking of *Mons* and *Namur*, and the formidable Army which he had this Year on Foot in *Flanders*, would render him Maſter of the reſt of the *Low-Countries*, and open a way for him to the Univerſal Monarchy; the main point he ſo long ſince ſeems to ſeek after: As for the quality of King, which I give the Prince of *Orange*, you need not ſo much wonder at; for we make here a Profeſſion

ſeſſion of ſpeaking Truth: And if I may be believed, there is no Prince deſerves better a Scepter than he doth.

Mont. The King is far from attaining to the Univerſal Monarchy, the taking of *Mons* and *Namur*, he is meerly beholding to his *Lewis d' Ores*; yet it doth not ſo much aſtoniſh the Confederates, but on the contrary animates them to take other Meaſures; and renders them more vigilant, active and vigorous, than they were before. And it is this, that hath oblig'd the King to make this year ſuch great Efforts both by Sea and Land, and thereby to procure Peace in *Europe*; but theſe motions are not naturally; he aims not at dying ſuddenly; *He came and Fought, but did not conquer.* So that you may ſee ſtill that the Peace of *Europe* is as far from a concluſion, as ever it was.

Lo. To ſpeak truth without diſſimulation this is a fine Campaign. The King hath made a bluſtring noiſe in the World.

Mont.

Mont. The Project was well laid had it been rightly executed by his Majeſty.

Lo. How comes it about that he hath not done it.

Mont. I wonder you that know the King ſo well ſhould be ſurprized at this, for you well know, that he never durſt meet King *William* fairly in the Field. And when he did put himſelf at the head of his Army he always choſe to be in the places leaſt expoſed to blows, and to return home as ſoon as poſſeſſion was taken of the place which he had before hand purchaſed with his Gold.

Lo. This is perhaps what he did this year.

Mont. He did a great deal worſe, for he returned without taking any thing. His Merchants are become Bankrupts, ſo that they could not deliver into his hands the Towns ſold him, which obliged him after eight or ten days Campaign, like a Great Hero, to turn his back upon his

his Enemy, which occaſioned ſome Satyriſts at *Paris* to compoſe theſe following Lampoons, *viz.*

The King did promiſe Wonders
Before his return from Flanders,
But now he is come back without do-
(ing any ;
Yet they do ſay it enhanſes his Glory.
They ſing and laugh at Paris
Upon the return of Lewis :
And emptied many Bottles,
To celebrate his Heroic Battles.

Lo. Once more, Monſieur, tell me, I pray you, what is the cauſe of ſo precipitate a Return? what Glory can thereby redown to the King if he be returned without the taking of any Fortreſs?

Mont. 'Tis Glory that ſo great a Monarch brought back three Princeſs of the Blood big with Child, which will augment the Royal Family, and bring Heroes into the World, not only to be Terrors to his Enemies, but

but alſo a ſupport to his Alies, who ſtands at preſent in need of Protection.

Lo. This Glory I do not underſtand, neither do I ſee to which of his Alies he can give one of theſe Princes for a General.

Mont. I ſee you are altogether unacquainted with what hath paſſed. Neither do you underſtand that the Kings Coffers are empty. *Monſieur* the *Dauphin* was with his Grand Army to traverſe the Deſigns of the *Germans*, in order to joyn the *Ottoman* Troops which he was to command in chief, and after this Conjunction he was to retake *Buda*, with ſome other Frontier Places from whence he was to march ſtraight to *Vienna*, where he was to have kept his Court. But he was firſt to have married the Daughter of *Mahomet* the Fourth, born of a *Sultaneſs*, whoſe name I have forgot; or, at leaſt, Propoſitions were made to the *Port* in order thereunto.

Lo.

Lo. What incredible ſtuff is this! Then *Monſieur* the *Dauphin* muſt of neceſſity embrace the *Mahometan* Faith, and put on the *Turkiſh* Helmet?

Mont. Without doubt he muſt have done ſo to diſengage *Monſieur de Chattau-neufe* of his Parole which he hath given to the *Ottaman* Port. But you are ſenſible, that we do not want neither pretence nor plauſible Reaſons to turn the moſt regular Treaties and Engagements to the advantage of the Court. If the King doth but order it ſo, there needs no more to perform the moſt perfidious Villany that may be imagined. Beſides, you know that *Monſieur* the *Dauphin* ſhall not be in a condition to keep his word as long as the King lives.

Lo. The *Palatinate* is a plain Example of that; although at that time the King had nothing more in his eye than to make manifeſt to all *Europe*, that he feared neither God nor Devil.

Mont.

Mont. Doubtleſs you know that the *Mareſchall de Lorge* having received Orders to burn *Hydelberg*, hath Religiouſly performed the ſame. This unfortunate City was ſurrendered by *Hyderſdorfe*, who was Governour for the Lucre of 18000 *Lewis d'Ores*. And beſides you muſt needs know, that we made War both upon the Quick and the Dead, and that the very Aſhes of the Electors have not been exempted from the barbarity of our Forces; a Cruelty generally diſapproved of. The inhumanities committed in your memory in this miſerable City contrary to the Parole of *Monſieur* the *Dauphin*, are not to be compared with what hath been done this Campaign.

Lo. With what eye doth *Madam* look upon this?

Mont. We are not much troubled, whether ſhe lookt upon it with a good or bad eye. The Court rejoices in making Enemies, if they do but increaſe the number of their Friends

at the *Ottoman* Port. I am aſtoniſhed, when I think of the back-blow, which *France* lately receiv'd in *Flanders!* which makes me melancholy, out of order, and out of judgment, the Events of it, being not to be compared in this Age! but to return again to this, I will endeavour to render the Account more Methodical; you have heard (without doubt) that the King before his departure from *Paris*, did promiſe his Ladies to give them a Ball at *Liege* in the Month of *June*, and that it ſhould not coſt him one Man; and afterwards to conduct them to *Bruſſels*, to paſs the reſt of the Summer; and indeed there was ſo great likelihood of it, when we conſider, that he had gained to his ſide the major part of the Cannons, who had promiſed him wonders. But King *William*, being cunning, prevented him, diſappointed all his deſigns, and did ſo order matters, that *Treſoncier de Foſſe*, the Arch-Deacon of *Heſen*, and Father *Honius Carme*, all three

three, who were good Friends and Penſioners to the King; and who had promiſed by their Intelligence to deliver the City into his Hands, were ſeiſed and carried Priſoners to *Maſtricht*, which occaſioned the miſcarriage of this Enterprize. But I preſume the Court do not altogether deſpair of renewing again this Expedition; the King being then at *Namur*, receiv'd every moment advice from *Liege*, it was then he receiv'd account that King *William* had ſent into that place 6000 Men with Cannon, part of which were placed in the Cittadel; and that the Garriſon in all conſiſted of 20000 Men well provided with all Neceſſaries, to ſuſtain a long Siege, and that he cauſed Lines and Trenches to be made on all ſides to cover the City, and that he had formed a conſiderable Army to ſuccour that place in caſe it ſhould be attacked: Upon this Advice, the King ſummoned a Councel, whither the Ladies were alſo called,

and

and where Madam *Maintenon* was Preſident, and it was reſolved to make a Detachment under *Monſieur* the *Dauphin* to march for *Germany*, to take poſſeſſion of *Mentz*, *Francfort* and *Coblentz*, and afterwards to puſh on his Conqueſt to the very Banks of the *Danube*; but this deſign miſcarried. Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* being Encamped with a handful of Men under the Cannon of *Hailbron* broke all their Meaſures: Whereupon the King returned to *Verſailes* through *Rocrai*, *Rhetell* and *Rhems*, leaving the Command of the Army to the Duke of *Luxemburg*, who ſome days after ſent a Letter to Court ſignifying, that King *William* had very much weakened his Army by a Detachment which he had ſent to force the Lines in *Flanders*, under the Command of the Duke of *Wirtenburgh*, and by two others which he had made to reinforce the Garriſons of *Liege* and *Maſtrich*, and if he ſhould have but orders to give Battle he doubted not

not but to give a good account of King *William*, whoſe Army then did not conſiſt of much more than 40000 Men againſt 80000 that were in the *French* Camp. Upon this the King ſent him Diſcretionary Orders. And after having receiv'd the King's Letter, on the 20*th.* of *July*, it was agreed by the Advice of all the Generals to give Battle.

Lo. How did he behave himſelf in this diſgraceful Affair? Methinks his Countenance very much reſembles that of *Scaron.*

Mont. Since you will know all the truth, here follows an Exact Relation of all that paſt.

A true Accompt of the Battle given at *Nerwind*, by the *Mareſchall Luxemburg* to thoſe of the Allies.

Soon after the taking the Town of *Huy*, the *Mareſchall Luxemburg* went to view the Retrenchments which the Enemy had made before *Liege*,

Liege, and underſtanding that the Army of the Allies were returned to Encamp between the little River *Gheette*, and the River *Landeſirme*, and that upon advice, that he was marched for *Liege*, had ſent Ten Battalions to joyn with other Troops which were already in that City, he took a Reſolution to Attack them purſuant to the Orders which he had received from the King. But the better to accompliſh his deſigns, he commanded his Troops to prepare a vaſt Quantity of Faſchines, as though he had reſolved to Beſiege *Liege*. He deſigned to have marched on the 27*th*. of *July* in the Evening, had not the great Rains which fell all that Day, and moſt part of the Night, prevented him, and obliged him to defer it till the next Day.

On the 28*th*. about Five in the Morning the Army begun to March from their Camp at *Hellich*, being then about Seven Leagues diſtant from the Enemies, we marched in four

four Columns, having the Infantry in the Center, and the Cavalry poſted on both Wings to paſs the *Jarr*, which we did, part of us at the mouth of the ſaid River, and the reſt betwixt the Village of *Borchworm*, and that of *Latine*. The *Mareſchall Luxemburg* put himſelf immediately at the head of the Left Wing, who in their March made the Right Column. And when he came to the Mill of *Warem*, he receiv'd advice by his Parties, that the Enemies were ſtill in the ſame Camp, whereupon he made a Halt, in order to give time for all this Column to paſs the Defiles on the *Jarr*, leaving the *Mareſchall Joyeuſe* the care to conduct them over; and went to put himſelf at the Head of the Right Wing, Commanded by the Duke *de Ville Roy*, who was already come to the Defiles; and whilſt the Infantry paſſed the *Jarr*, being conducted by the Prince *de Conti*, the *Sieur de Rubantell*, and the Duke of *Berwick*, (Lieutenant Generals) over

ſeveral

ſeveral Bridges which they had cauſed to be made.

The Duke of *Luxemburg* advanced at the Head of the Kings Houſhold, followed by the reſt of the Column with incredible haſt to come in ſight of the Enemy, deſigning to fall on them in their Camp, or Charge their Reer-Guard, if they reſolved to paſs the River. About four of the Clock in the Afternoon he came to the riſing Ground near the Village of *Basecon*, and cauſed immediately two Regiments of Dragoons to put themſelves into the Village of *St. Gertrude* and *Hautewinde*, which he relieved afterwards with two Battalions of the Detachment which was deſigned for the Lines, under the Command of the Count *de Montchevreuel* Lieutenant General, who this day had Encamped ſeparately on the Left Wing of the Army, and found himſelf more advanced than the reſt of the Infantry: As theſe Troops appeared, the Generals of the Allies

who were before of opinion, that the Duke of *Luxemburg* had formed a deſign againſt *Liege*, could not believe it was the Kings Army which advanced towards them, and did imagin, that it was but a Detachment which this *Mareſchall* had ſent to cover his deſign, but the Prince of *Orange* and the Elector of *Bavaria*, being got on Horſeback immediately diſcovered our Intentions, and in haſt drew up their Troops in a Line of Battle at the Head of their Camp; about ſix a Clock the *Mareſchall de Joyeuſe* arrived with the Left Wing, as did the Prince *de Conti* with the Infantry, who had marched over the *Jarr* for the greater Expedition; about Eight a Clock part of the Artilery came up, but being then too late to Engage in a Battle; the Duke of *Luxemburg* contented himſelf to make a Diſpoſition of his Troops, in order to which, he poſſeſt himſelf of the Right of the Village of *Landeſerme* by ſending thither the Marquis *Crequi*

Crequi Mareſchall de Camp, with the Brigades of *Bourbon* and of *Lyons*, to which the Marquis *de Feuquiers* Lieutenant General, joyned that of *Maulevrier*, and poſted himſelf with theſe Brigades betwixt this Village, and that of St. *Gertrude*, together with thoſe of *Navarr*, *de Anjou*, and *de Artois*. Conducted by the Count *de Solre Mareſchall de Camp*, with the Dragoons of *Coylus*, *Firmancon*. And the Regiments of *de Aſfeld*. On the Left were ordered to march the *Sieur de Rubantell*, and the Duke of *Berwick* Lieutenant Generals, and the Baron *de Breſſey*, and the Lord *Lucon Mareſchall de Camp*, with the Brigades of *Piedmont*, the Kings, *Cruſſols*, *Orleance*, and of *Reynolt*, who joyned with thoſe of *Salis* and *de Arbouille*, which the Count *de Montchevreuil* had poſted in the Village of *Hautewinde*, all places betwixt theſe two Villages was taken up by the Foot; and the *Mareſchall Luxemburg* had formed there a Line of

Cavalry compoſed of Seven Squadrons of the Troops of the Kings Houſhold, the Regiment of the Maſter *de Camp* General, the Regiments of *Dauphine*, *Eſtranger*, and thoſe of *Bourbon*, having at their Head the Duke *de Villeroy* on the Right, with the *Sieur Rozen* Lieutenant Generals, and the Duke *de Roqueloure Mareſchall de Camp*; and on the Left the *Mareſchall de Joyeuſe*, the Duke *de Bourbon* Lieutenant Generals, and the Count *de Morſin Mareſchall de Camp*, they likewiſe formed the Second Line compoſed of the Brigade of *French* Guards, the *Swiſs* and thoſe of *Guiche*, Commanded by the Prince of *Conti*. The Third Line was compoſed of the reſt of the Kings Houſhold, the Brigade of *Bologne*, the Carabiners, and the Regiment of *Praſlin*, with the Remainder of the Brigade of the *Maiſter de Camp*. The Marquis *de Feuquiers*, and the *Sieur de Buſca* Lieutenant Generals, the Duke *de Elbeuſe* and the Count *de Naſſau Mareſchalls de*

de Camp, were at the Head of this Line. The Fourth Line of Foot was compoſed of the Brigades of *Vermandois*, *Zurbeck*, *Zurlaube*, *Nice*, *Rouſſilion* and *de la Sarre*, the reſt of the Cavalry had at their Head, the *Sieur de Vatteuille* Lieutenant General, who formed more Lines according to the Scituation of the Ground, the whole Diſpoſition of the Cavalry was made by the D. *de Chartres* who Commanded them. The *Chevalier de Bezons Velt Mareſchall* with the Reſerve was poſted behind the Village of *Hautewinde*, and the *Sieurs de Ximenes* and *Precontall* with ſome Brigades of Horſe taken out of the Right and Left Wings were poſted in the ſame place. The whole Army ſtood all Night in order of Battle in the mean time the Enemy laboured with their utmoſt Diligence to fortifie themſelves.

On the 29*th*. by break of Day we diſcovered their Army in a Line of Battle, having their Right Wing extending to the Villages of *Laer* and

of *Nerwinde* which they had Intrenched, and where they had poſted a great part of their Foot. Their Left extending it ſelf to the Brook of *Landen*, and turned back all along the ſaid Brook, on the ſide of *Lewe*. They had made before them a deep Trench along the Riſing from the Village of Nether-*Landen* to that of *Nerwind*, behind theſe Retrenchments they had Twenty four Pieces of Cannon mounted, with their Infantry, ſupported by two Lines of Cavalry, they had beſides on their Right from the Retrenchments to *La Gheette*, three other Lines of Cavalry, which faced the Villages of *Laer* and *Nerwinde*. About half an hour after Four in the Morning the Cannon began to play on both ſides, and continued until the Battle was over. The *Mareſchall Luxemburg*, having Learned the Diſpoſition of the Enemies Army, reſolved firſt of all to make himſelf Maſter of the Villages of *Laer* and *Nerwinde*, on which depended intire-

ly

ly the Succeſs of the Day, and thereupon he ordered the latter to be attacked at Eight a Clock; the *Sieur de Rubantell* Conducted the Right of this Attack with the Brigades of *Cruſſoll* and the Kings, the Count *de Montchevreuil* the Left, with the Brigades of *Salis* and *Arbouille*; and the Duke of *Berwick* the Center, with the Brigades of *Piedmont* and *Orleance*. Theſe three Lieutenant Generals had under them the Baron *Breſly*, and the Lord *Lucan*, *Mareſchalls de Camp*, the *Sieur Reynolds* had Orders at the ſame time to make himſelf Maſter of the Village of *Laer*, with his Brigade, and another Regiment of Dragoons. The *Sieur de Ximenes* and *Precontal* with the Left Wing of the Second Line, and the *Chevalier de Bezons* with the Reſerve, being Commanded to ſupport him. The Village of *Nerwinde* was taken by our Troops, but the Enemy returning with freſh Forces retook it again, after a bloody diſpute, yet

they did not keep it long ; for they were Attacked by the Brigade of *Guiche*, with the Duke of *Bourbon* at their Head, who poſſeſſed himſelf again of it, and drove the Enemy back to the Plain, where their Cannon were poſted. But the Prince of *Orange* pouring in freſh Detatchments, and making great Efforts to retake this Poſt, which was ſo important to him, obliged the others to retire to the furthermoſt Hedges of the Village. The like happened to the Troops who had poſſeſſed themſelves of the Village of *Laer*, whilſt they had theſe two Poſts the *Sieur de Precontall* with the Brigade of *Montchevreuil*, and the *Chevalier de Bezons* with the Reſerve, found means to penetrate to the very Plain, and to beat a Line of the Enemy ; but being not promptly ſupported by reaſon of the Defiles (through which the Troops were to paſs) they were after ſeveral Charges driven back to their firſt Poſt.

During

During this Action, on the left the Prince of *Conti* poſſeſſed himſelf of the Hedges before the Village of *Landefferme*, with the Brigades which had paſſed the Night on that ſide. The Four Regiments of Dragoons which had paſſed to the other ſide of the Brook of *Landen*, puſhed the Enemy to the Flank of their Retrenchments. Then the Marquis *de Crequi* cauſed the Dragoons to be ſupported, the Brook being betwixt them by the Brigades of *Navarr*, *Bourbon*, *Lyons*, *de Anjou* and *Artois*. The Prince of *Conti* (who was in the Center of the Line) advanced himſelf to this Attack, at the very inſtant it began; ſo that the Enemy were chaſed from Poſt to Poſt, until we made our ſelves Maſters of part of their Retrenchments. But the Duke of *Luxemburg*, the *Mareſchall de Villeroy*, and the Prince of *Conti*, having obſerv'd the nature of the Ground, which was for the moſt part under water, and unpaſſable for our

Horſe, they thought fit not to puſh farther this Attack, and contented themſelves to keep the Poſts which they had taken. The *Mareſchall* Duke of *Luxemburg* being returned to the Left, put himſelf at the Head of the Brigade of Guards, and brought the ſame to the Village of *Nerwinde*, where he was reſolved to make his utmoſt Efforts. The Prince of *Conti* put himſelf at the Head of this Brigade, and whilſt thoſe of *Zurbeck* and *Zurlaube*, returned again through the Left of the Village, he forced the Right, and drove the Enemy intirely out, and maintained his Grounds in defiance of all the Efforts, made by the Enemy to regain this Poſt. The Five Brigades of *Piedmont*, the Kings, *Cruſſolls*, *Guiche* and *Orleance*, rallyed, and likewiſe entred the Village. About this time the *Mareſchall Luxemburg* went to view the Enemies Retrenchments on the Right of the Village, where he found a Barrier, ſo that the Horſe could not march, but

but two a breaſt, and the *Mareſchall* Duke *de Villeroy* having cauſed the Cavalry to paſs through, which were under his Command. The Duke of *Luxemburg* went along with them to the Left, to find out the other Paſſages. The Duke *de Villeroy* ordered to advance Five Squadrons of the Kings Houſhold, who broke through their Left, and marched back in a Column, and entred their Retrenchments, the Light Horſe marching firſt, next the *Gens de Arms*, and after them the Three Squadrons of the Body-Guards, the Enemy were ſo near that theſe Five Squadrons could hardly find Ground to form themſelves into a Line, and ſtretch a little to the Left, and when they ſaw that the Enemy begun to move towards them, in order to Charge with vigor, and to cut in pieces all that would come to oppoſe them, and afterwards finding the Enemy to pour in upon them a whole Line, who with great fury obliged them to

give

give Ground, and to rally themſelves under the Fire of their Foot. It was in this occaſion *Monſieur* the Duke *de Chartres* (who Charged at the Head of them) was Encompaſſed by the Enemy, from whence he got off with great courage, but had many of his Men killed and wounded by his ſide; the ſame time the Duke of *Luxemburg* having found Paſſages betwixt the Brigade of the Kings, and thoſe of *Zurbeck*, he and the Prince of *Conti*, with the Count *de Marſin*, entred the Plain at the Head of the Carabiners and ſeveral other Regiments, whilſt the *Mareſchall Joyeuſe*, and the Duke *de Bourbon* (who were come to put themſelves at the Head of the Cavalry) paſſed with the Count *de Naſſau*, betwixt the Village of *Nerwinde*, and that of *Laer*, with the Brigades of the *Maiſtre de Camp*, thoſe of *Rouſſilion* and the Curiaſſers, the *Sieur de Ximenes*, the Count *de Guiſcarde*, the *Chevalier de Bezons*, and the *Sieur de Precontall*, paſſed to the

the Left, along the Hedges of the Village of *Laer*, with part of the Second Line, and with the Reſerve, the Marquis *de Harcourt*, who upon the noiſe of the Cannon was come from *Huy*, with Twenty two Squadrons, which were under his Command, to participate of the Honour and Danger of the Day, cauſed one party of his Dragoons to Alight, who intirely chaſed the Enemy out of the Village of *Laer*, and paſſed both the Village and the *Moraſs*, which ſeparates the ſame from *Gheette*. Things paſſed on the Right of *Nerwinde* with equal ſucceſs. The Brigades of *Vermondois*, *Nice*, *Rouſſillion*, and *de la Sarre*, having raſed part of their Retrenchments which they had taken. The *Mareſchall* Duke *de Villeroy*, with the *Sieur de Rozen*, the Marquis *de Feuquiers*, the *Sieur de Buſſi*, and the Duke *de Roquelaure*, cauſed to paſs the reſt of the Troops of the Kings Houſhold; on the Left the Duke *de Elbeuſe* entred with the Brigade

Brigade of *Bologne*, followed by the *Sieur de Vatteville*, with part of the Second Line of the Right Wing, who formed themſelves at his ſide; and the Duke *de Montmorancy* who after having followed the Duke of *Luxemburg* (his Father) in this Action retook again the Poſt of *Mareſchall de Camp*, and put himſelf at the Head of one part of the Brigade of *Rottemburg*, and of *Preſle*, with which he Charged, and put to the Rout ſeveral Squadrons of the Enemy, and amongſt the reſt, the Regiment of *Gallaway*; in which the Prince of *Orange* Charged in Perſon. All this Cavalry being paſſed, many Charges were made with great courage on both ſides, the Succeſs being dubious; the Duke of *Luxemburg* (who always went from the Right to the Left) formed ſeveral Squadrons, and lead them on to the Charge. *Mounſieur* the Duke *de Chartres* did the like on his ſide; animating his Men by his Example and preſence. The

Mareſchall

Mareſchall Duke *de Villeroy* at the Head of the Right gave extraordinary Marks of his Experience, and Courage. The Prince of *Conti* (who had Charged before with the Carabiners) Charged again with the Kings Granadiers, and received on this occaſion a Wound on his Head with a Sword, which did not in the leaſt prevent him from purſuing the Enemy, after having killed with his own hand the Trooper who had Wounded him. The *Mareſchal de Joyeuſe* (notwithſtanding he was Wounded by a Muſquet Ball which went through his Thigh, in the beginning of the Battle) did ſignalize himſelf by making many Charges with the Troops on the Left, which he commanded at the ſame time, the Duke of *Bourbon* with undaunted Courage, was very often in the midſt of the Enemy, and charged them always with advantage. In fine, all performed punctually their Duty, as well the General Officers, Subalterne,

nes, as Private Souldiers: So that the Enemy were conſtrained to give way to the valour and force of the Kings Troops. Their Right was broke by the Marquis *de Harcourt*, the *Sieur de Ximenes*, and the *Chevalier de Bezons*; and drove back to the River *Gheette*, which was (in many Places) filled with infinite number of Dead Men and Horſes. The Left did not make a much more longer reſiſtance. So that it was every where a General Rout, ſave only Twelve Squadrons and Three Battalions, who were moſt advanced in their Retreat, had got out of ſight of the Conquerors; without being charged, ſo that the Kings Troops remained Maſters of the Field of Battle. Where they found 66 Pieces of Cannon, Eight Mortars, ſeveral Pontons, and moſt part of the Equipage of their Artillery, with their Ammunition: We took alſo 66 Standards, 22 Colours, 12 Pair of Kettle-Drums, and 1500 Priſoners: Amongſt

mongſt whom we reckon Count *Solm*'s Lieutenant General, the Duke of *Ormond* Captain of the Prince of *Orange*'s Guards, and Lieutenant General, the *Sieur Zuyleſtyne* a Lieutenant General, the Count *de Brovoy*, the Count *de Lippe*, divers other Colonels, and if we may believe all Advices come from the Enemy, their loſs amounts to more than 20000 men. We reckon in the Kings Army Killed 20000, and 3 or 4000 Wounded. The Officers which we have loſt are the *Count de Montchevruil*, Lieutenant General, the *Duke de Uſez*, Prince *Paul of Lorrain*, Son to the Prince of *Liſlebone*, the *Count de Gaſſion*, the Marquis *de Chanvallon*, the *Count de Montrevell*, the *Sieur de Lignery*, the *Sieur de Bologne*, the *Chevalier de Roſen*, the *Sieur de Chaſtenay*, the *Sieur de Gaujac*, the *Sieur de Vacogne*, the *Sieur de Vauroy*, the *Sieur de la Coſle*, and ſome others. The Duke of *Bourbon* received ſeveral ſhots in his Arms. The

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Mareſchal

Mareſchal Duke of *Luxemburg* had his Horſe ſhot under him, and many of his Men Wounded about him. The Duke *de Montmorancy*, and the *Count de Luxe* (his Sons) were Wounded, the firſt in his Shoulder, and the latter in his Leg. The Prince of *Conti*, and the *Mareſchal* Duke *de Villeroy*, had each of them one Horſe a piece killed under them, by one Cannon Bullet. The Duke *de la Roch Guyon* was Wounded in the Foot. The Marquis *de Villaquier*, and the Marquis *de Rochefort* were likewiſe Wounded, as was alſo the Lord *Lucan*, the *Chevalier de Sillery*, the *Sieur Tracy*, and the *Sieur de Saillent* Captain of the Guards, and many others. After this Great Victory (ſo Glorious to the Kings Army!) the greateſt part of the Enemies forces were ſeen to throw away their Arms, to facilitate their Eſcapes from the purſuit of the Conquerors; ſo that the Fields and Roads were covered with

with them, to the very place where they were ſafe out of danger, and the remnant of this ſcattered Army were ſo much diſſipated, that it is not yet poſſible to re-aſſemble them.

Lo. Without doubt this is a fine Exploit! If they had been rul'd by me, they had not declared this miſerable War, until the laſt Extremity: I ſhall take occaſion one time or other, to diſcourſe with you more at large on this Subject. All the Benefit *France* reaped by this curſed Declaration of War, is the impoveriſhment of his people, the ruin of his Commerce, and the loſs of his Colonies, and himſelf abandoned by his Friends, to the mercy of his Enemies! it is not long ſince we had a ſad reſemblance of it in *Martinego*, which place furniſhed the King yearly with more than ſix Millions of his Revenues.

In the beginning of this War, we had three Powerful Electors at our Diſpo-

Diſpoſition; the Principality of *Leige* was alſo at our Devotion; nay *Italy* was under our Yoke: our Commerce increaſed, the Revenues of the Crown circulated, our Churches flouriſhed, People of Buſineſs had credit; and there was then ſome order in proceſs at Law or Juſtice, but it is not at preſent ſo, as I am told by *Mounſieur Pelliſon*, who left things in a moſt diſmal ſtate.

Mont. I ſhould be glad to ſee *Mounſieur Pelliſon*, to the end I may deſire him to acquaint me with ſome certain Points, which you will not be likewiſe unwilling to hear.

Lo. You may eaſily be ſatisfied; we ſhall make here ſome ſtay, ſo that you may have time to ſpeak with him. Hardly a day paſſes but he and I diſcourſes with one another, but tell me, I pray you, are the Confederates either fools or blind, otherwiſe they had learnt by ſo many years experience, that the Cavalry of all our Troops annoys them moſt, eſpecially

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in time of Battle, beſides they cannot be ignorant, that we have the moſt part of them out of their own Dominions; ſo that I cannot but wonder to ſee them ſo careleſs, they not endeavouring in the leaſt to prevent the ſame!

Mont. They have prohibited the ſame, but hitherto to little purpoſe, altho they have hanged ſome Horſe-Merchants on the ſide of *Leige*, and ſome *Jews* on the Upper *Rhine*; but theſe people are ſo accuſtomed to Hanging; that in their peculiar diſcourſe one to another, they wonder ſo few of them are Hanged. But to tell you the truth, theſe people are favoured under-hand by the Governours of Places; or by ſome certain Officers which they enrich.

Lo. You have hit it: In my time, *Gaſtanaga* furniſhed us with Horſes, and many other things which we ſtood in need of; but he was very well paid for it. But at preſent (I am perſwaded) things are otherwiſe, under

under *Monſieur* the Duke of *Bavaria*. For this young Prince aims too much at Glory to be Guilty of ſo Mechanic a Commerce: If the King of *Spain* had been well counſelled, to have made him ten years ſince Governour of the *Netherlands*, they had not been reduced to that low ſtate they are at preſent in.

Mont. You have reaſon to ſpeak favourable of *Monſieur* the Elector of *Bavaria*. In the mean time give me leave to tell you, that although he made ſome ſteps to ſtop this diſorder, yet he will find great difficulty to perfect the ſame. The Horſe-Gooſers ſends us daily great Numbers of Horſe; but the greateſt part comes from *Leige*, it being a Commerce which moſt of the Canons are well verſed in. They buy them under pretence, that they have Occaſion for them, for their Farmers. But theſe Horſes are in a poor condition, and good for nothing but to look on: But after they have been ſome weeks with

with *Monſieur* the Farmer, they are as brisk and plump,as the Boors that goes to a Wedding. There is hardly any ſort of people (the Ladies excepted) but meddle with this ſort of Merchandizing. They come towards night to *Leige* in a Coach drawn by two ſorry Jades , and the Next-day return to *Namur*, with four good Horſes. The *Jews* at *Mentz*, furniſh us with all that are neceſſary for the Artillery. We likewiſe draw a great Number out of *Switzerland*, and after this manner we continue to proceed in this Affair.

Lo. I had the other day ſome Diſcourſe upon this Subject with Prince *Waldeck*; who told me, that Propoſals were made in the Congreſs, to mark all the Horſes of the ſeveral Princes; and to order the Curats of the ſeveral Pariſhes to Regiſter all thoſe within their Juriſdictions to the end they may be diſtinguiſhed,by Age and Hair, and to make a Review of them every Six Months, ſo that

that there may be no room for them to ſell any but only for the ſervice of the Confederates, but this Propoſition was rejected, in regard ſeveral Princes, Dukes, Counts, and other Nobles reaps vaſt benefit by ſelling fine Mares to breed, &c. He told me alſo, that they endeavoured now to find out another Expedient which in all appearance will not meet with a much better ſucceſs than the former.

Mont. Let them look to it, for it highly concerns them; beſides they can do nothing which will damage *France* more, nor nothing more advantageous to themſelves.

Lo. It is not only Horſes *France* draws out of *Leige*, and the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, but alſo vaſt Quantity of Corn and other Counterband Merchandize which extremely accommodates them. The Confederates are not ignorant of the Methods they do theſe things, and they know thoſe that favour this Commerce, but they

they dare not remedy the ſame, nor puniſh ſuch as are guilty, they being very formidable and numerous that follows this Employ.

Montch. If theſe Merchants of *Leige* had to do with the King, he would ſoon bring them to terms, they ſhould hardly have time to make confeſſion; for he would ſend them packing to give an account of their conduct in the other World.

Lou. This is true, but other Governments are not ſo abſolute as that of *France.* Other Princes do not imitate him. The King puniſhes without compaſſion ſuch as are faulty in caſe it concerns his perſon in particular, or the State in general: But King *William* like *Auguſtus* Pardons all that are pardonable, without violating the Laws of his Kingdoms.

Do not you admire that the Late Revolutions in *England* was made without the Effuſion of Blood! Are you not ſurprized to ſee ſo many Conſpiracies diſcovered, ſo many Traytors and Diſſerters taken, and ſo few Executed. If this had happened in King *James*'s Reign he had Diſpeopled *England*, witneſs the Proceedings in the Weſt after the Defeat of *Monmouth*.

But let us ſpeak of other things: What do they ſay of the *Swiſs*, are the Allies like to ſucceed in making them obſerve an exact Neutrality. But admit they do, it will avail little to the King.

Montch. I believe they will hardly ſucceed, for the *Swiſſers* are divided by too many different Intereſts. That good people loves Money, and they have occaſion for it, there is no Prince or Potentate that hath ſo much of it to give them as the King hath.

hath. And the more they finger his *Lewis de Ores*, the more they are in his Intereſt. But I will not paſs my word that he ſhall not hereafter oblige them to repay it again with Intereſt.

One *Gognenard* made me Laugh the other day upon ſome pleaſant remark he made upon the Epitaph of Lonables which is given them; there is reaſon, ſaid he, to call them the Louable *Cantons*; for they well know how to hire themſelves, and to enter into the pay of him that gives moſt.

Lou. Let us do Juſtice to all the World; the *Swiſs* can do little, leſs than what they do. Their State is poor, and this Republic ſubſiſts meerly upon what they draw from Foreign Princes, whom they ſerve according to the proportion of Advantages they receive from them: Our Ambaſſador never ſucceeds bet-

ter than when he ſpeaks with Purſe in hand, by which it is apparent the Influence *France* finds in this point ought rather to be attributed to his Money than the Love the *Swiſſers* bears towards him. Who can blame them for accommodating themſelves by making good uſe of the times, conſidering their Circumſtances. It was wondered in my time that they did not declare themſelves in favour of the *Vaudois* of the Vallies of *Piedmont*. But I was of another Sentiment; and I found them good Politicians, for they wiſely foreſaw that the Catholic *Cantons*, would make of it buſineſs of Religion, and by this diviſion perhaps create a Civil War amongſt themſelves. They acted like prudent Men, and had the *Vaudois* re-eſtabliſhed in their Country without hazarding any thing, *France* who ſacrificed ſo much Men and Money to Maſacre theſe poor people in the Mountains, and

for

for the extirpating of them have ſeen their re-eſtabliſhment without being able to hinder it. The Duke of *Savoy* knew by his own Wiſdom, or by the Remonſtrances of the *Swiß*, that he had loſt the beſt of his Subjects, and the moſt capable of diſputing the Paſſages over the Mountains, in caſe we ſhould have a mind to attack the Duke of *Savoy* their Maſter. We are now ſenſible of the truth of this reflection; and the *Vaudois* have ſince their re-eſtabliſhments ſo much tired us, that the King hath ſent to treat with them, offering them his protection which they rejected, declaring that they would live and die in the ſervice of their Prince, having now more eſteem and affection for him than ever.

Montch. I am of your opinion: The *Vaudois* have done their Duty in regard of their Prince, and there

is great Appearance, that he will do the like by them, they had been an object of pity, had the Duke made a ſeparate Peace with the King, as he was ſollicited by the Pope's Nuncio, and by the Abbot *Morell*, who took a Journey to *Turin* in the Habit of a *Carmelite* in order to offer this Prince a very Advantageous Peace. The Negotiation of *Morell* ſucceeded no better than that of *Chanlay*. The Duke of *Savoy* hath felt the Weight of the Fetters of *France*, and he had rather hazard all than to come again under our Yoke. He remembers the hard Conditions which we would have impoſed upon him in the beginning of the War. He hath not forgot, that we would have made his Reſidence a Priſon to him. 'Tis true, things are mightily altered with him for the better. Whereas heretofore when *Pignerol* or *Cazall* wanted a reinforcement, we did not ſend

to

to demand permiſſion to march through the Territories of his Royal Highneſs until the Troops were come back again; not taking the leaſt notice of the infinite Diſorders committed by them in their March.

Lou. I acknowledg that we Treated that poor Prince in a moſt unworthy manner; if the King treats at the ſame rate all the Princes, his Nephews, I believe none will Marry his Neeces. It troubled me to ſee him forced to joyn his Troops with ours to deſtroy his own Subjects; but I did not dare to do any more than to compaſſionate him. Father *La Chaiſe* had play'd his part ſo well that he thought beſt to hold his Peace. And *Monſieur Pelliſſon* told me not long ſince, that he was not well contented with the ſame; neither did I ever approve of the unjuſt proſecution againſt the *Hugonets*.

It is now apparent that I had reaſon. And if *Monſieur Colbert* and I had been heard and believed in this matter things had never been carried on ſo far. How doth Father *La Chaiſe* excuſe himſelf, doth he not mince the matter? How comes it about that the Society do not labour with more diligence to make a Peace?

Montch. They have done their utmoſt, but their Projects hitherto have been fruitleſs: Some time ſince the good Fathers ſollicited the Pope to offer his Mediation. And they obliged the Nuncio *Cavalerino* to Write to his Holineſs, and to repreſent to him the Miſchiefs that commonly attends War. They were not wanting to intimate that in regard Chriſtian Princes were ſo inveterate one againſt the other, it would be the cauſe of the effuſion of much Blood, and that Deſolation would enſue thereupon; which would rent Kingdoms,

Kingdoms, and bring the Catholick Religion to the brink of Deſtruction, unleſs his Holineſs as a common Father would prevent the ſad Conſequences of ſo fatal a War, by making himſelf a Mediator of a ſolid and laſting Peace, in order to re-eſtabliſh the Repoſe and Tranquility of *Europe*.

We have yet to add, that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was to requeſt the Northern Crowns to Mediate with the Confederate Princes on the ſame Subject, and to make themſelves Guarantees of the Treaty which was to follow; but hitherto the Negotiation in the North hath produced no great matter. For ſome time ſince *Monſieur de Bonrepoſe* got Cold at *Copenhagen*, and the Count *de Avaux* at *Stockholme*. And it doth not appear as yet that the great Deſigns for which theſe Qualified Miniſters were ſent thither is much advanced.

We have not been much more Fortunate at *Venice*, where we propoſed to the Senate a General Peace, wherein we deſired the *Turks* might be included.

Lou. How comes it to paſs that we have not ſounded the *Dutch*, who is the greateſt ſupport of this Alliance, and the moſt firm Pillar of the League, and who have no other motion but that which is given them by the means of their Treaſury. I queſtion not but that we might have ſucceeded on that ſide; for the *Dutch* are eaſily tired with War, beſides they love Peace and Quiet. And they behold with great ſorrow the leſſening of their Commerce which is their Darling.

Montch. I do aſſure you, *Monſieur*, that all things feaſible have been done for that End. There is no City where we have not our Partiſans

ſans in all ſhapes whatſoever. We have alſo in many Places famous Writers, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves with reputation by many Volumes, even in the Proteſtant Party. And who have under borrowed Names deſcribed the *Huguets* in a very vile manner. But all this hath ſerved for no other End than to animate them, and to diſcover our Friends, who will for the time to come be in a worſe condition to render us ſervice than they were before. Thoſe that Govern this Republick make no great noiſe. And although they be peaceable they are very prudent and cunning, and will not be eaſily impoſed upon. They remember that againſt the Parole of Treaties, the Court ordered to be taken away from them ſeveral Veſſels before they declared War, ſo that they cannot be ſo eaſily perſwaded that the Propoſition now made to them are of no better Parole. And there

are

are many who ſay publickly, that there is nothing but the Kings Impotency, which they can take for the performance of his Royal Word. And the better to let you ſee, that we have made all that was poſſible could be done in *Holland*. Read theſe two following Sentences, as it was pronounced by the Court of Juſtice.

Mr.

Mr. *Simon Van Halewiin's*

SENTENCE.

WHereas Mr. *Simon Van Halewiin*, Born at *Dort*, and Burgher-Maſter Senior of the ſame Place, at preſent Priſoner in the *Gate-Houſe* of the Court of *Holland*, has confeſſed without Torture, and being without Iron-Fetters, that he went out of this Country laſt Year, about three Days after the Fight of *Steenkirk*, to Travel in *Germany* and *Switzerland*.

Partly

Partly (as he ſays) out of curioſity to enquire into the Preſent State of the Frontiers of *Germany* and *France* : And,

Partly to inform himſelf, if poſſible, by Monſieur *Amelot* the *French* Ambaſſador in *Switzerland*, of the King his Maſter's Intention, concerning a General Peace in *Europe*.

That by both theſe Deſigns (as he farther ſays) he has had no other aim than to acquire more Knowledge and Experience, by which he might regulate his Conduct to the beſt advantage of the Public, and to a fuller diſcharge of his Duty in the Adminiſtration of the Affairs of his Country.

That the Priſoner, being Arriv'd at *Solethurne* in *Switzerland*, had addreſs'd himſelf to the forementioned *Amelot* ; asking him, *Firſt*,

Firſt, If he was able to give any information of the King his Maſter's Intention about a General Peace.

Secondly, If his Maſter was Inclinable to deliver up ſome conſiderable Frontiers to ſecure the *Spaniſh* Netherlands, and this Country.

That the ſaid Ambaſſador had anſwer'd him to both in the Affirmative; but telling him alſo, that he was not able, nor impowered to give him any Particular; that this was Work for a Treaty; but yet if the Priſoner would be pleaſed to ſtay there ſome time, then he (the Ambaſſador) would write to Court, and give him certainly a poſitive Anſwer.

That he had replied, That it was not convenient for him to ſtay there

there any longer, to prevent ſeveral Reflections.

That the ſaid Ambaſſador having asked him, Who he was, and if he had any Relations and Friends in the Government; the Priſoner anſwered him, That his Name was *Simon Van Halewiin*; that he was Burger-Maſter Senior of the City of *Dort*; and that he had a Brother, who had yet a greater Power in the Government.

That the ſaid *Amelot*, during their Converſation, having asked him further, What ſucceſs he thought that King *James* might have had in his intended Deſcent, in caſe the *French* had not been beaten at Sea? The Priſoner anſwered him, That it would have been a very weak Enterprize, conſidering the general averſion the *Engliſh* had for King *James*.

That

That the Priſoner, to refute ſome Arguments which *Amelot* had made uſe of to ſhow how much this State ought to deſire a Peace, told him; That it was true enough, that the moſt conſiderable Families of our Country, ſuffered very much by heavy Taxes, as having great Eſtates in Land, which carried the greateſt Burthen; but that the Merchants were very gently Treated for the benefit of Trade; that the Taxes on real Eſtates, could cauſe at the worſt, but a change of their Maſters, which did not at all concern the State in General, and conſidered *in abſtracto*; adding withal, in order to the clearer proof, that the Preſent War did not leſſen the Power of the State; that although there were ſome loſſes in Trade on one hand, yet that they were repaired on the other, by a conſiderable Sale of the Manufactures; and that it was certain, that there were

were much more Ships Built now, than before the War.

That even their Loſſes at Sea did not incommode them very much, ſince the greateſt part of their Ships and Cargo were inſured; and that it was in vain to imagin, that there were no difference, if the Loſs were ſuſtained by the Proprietors or Inſurers, becauſe the latter ſufficiently repairs it, by what they gain'd from Ships that ſafely Arrived in the Harbour; and that the reſult of all was, that thoſe who ſtood in need of the Goods, were to pay a greater Price for them.

Theſe, and ſeveral other Arguments, the Priſoner avers, that he made uſe of, in order to exaggerate the Power of the State.

The

The Priſoner ſays further, That the ſaid *Amelot*, having asked him, if there were ſome grounds to hope, that ſome of thoſe that were at the Helm of the Government, were Inclinable to a Peace? He anſwered him, that this did depend upon the particulas of the Propoſals relating to it; and that except ſome conſiderable Frontier Places were delivered up to the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, there was no true *Dutch-man*, who would not rather Sacrifice the laſt *Styver* he had, than to think of a Peace.

That after ſome other Diſcourſe, the Priſoner agreed with the ſaid *Amelot*, that he the ſaid *Amelot* was to ſend him ſome Body to let him know by word of Mouth an anſwer of the two above mentioned Queſtions, and that a Printed Book ſhould be ſent to the Priſoner as a Token that the King did continue in

in his Inclination for a General Peace, and that a Meſſenger ſhould follow.

That they had further agreed, that the Priſoner, as a Token that he had received the Book, ſhould ſend a Letter of Trade to one *Handecourt*, living at *Paris* in St. *Honore-Street*, at the Sign of the Arms of *England*, which ſhould alſo ſerve for an Advertiſement, that he has Arrived in the Country.

That the Priſoner told the ſaid *Amelot*, that whereas he might perhaps make a *tour* into *England*, it would be neceſſary to let him know what time a Meſſenger would be ſent him, for fear of his being diſappointed; and that to aſſure him the Letter came from Monſieur *Amelot*, a certain Mark ſhould be put upon the out-ſide of it.

That

That, according to theſe concerted Meaſures, the Priſoner received laſt Harveſt, the ſaid Printed Book, with two Letters of a different Date; one of which gave him notice, that he was to receive the ſaid Book, and the other was accompanied with it.

That the ſaid Letters were ſign'd *Finberlon*, which the Priſoner judg'd to be a fictious Name; that he ſhewed them to no Body, and burn'd them a little time after the Receipt of them.

That the Priſoner had ſent a Letter to the ſaid *Handecourt*, of which the following Copy was ſeiz'd amongſt his Papers.

I'Ay bien receu vos deux lettres, datées de l' onzieme et quinzieme de ce mois, je tacheray a faire vandre vos actions de Novembro, selon les ordres que vous m'y donnez. Je voudrois que vous me pouviez envoyer au plutoſt mon conte, car il faut que j' ajuſte icy mes Affaires, avant que je puiſſe faire mon voyage d' Angleterre, qui preſſe d' autant plus que les bleds montent icy à un prix exceſſif, & ſi on y veut faire le negoce, que nous avons projet'é, it faut qu'on le faſſe au plutoſt, car pour faire un achapt conſiderable en de tail it faut du temps pour prendre ſes meſures, et ſi non ne le fait pas en detail, il n'y arien à gagner.

The

The ſame in *Engliſh.*

'I Have received your Two
'Letters, Dated the Ele-
'venth and Fifteenth of this
'Month. I'll endeavour to ſell
'your Actions of *November*
'according to your Orders;
'and I wiſh you would ſend
'me ſpeedily my Accounts, for
'I would fain adjuſt my Affairs
'here before I go into *England*,
'which cannot be put off very
'long, conſidering the exceſſive
'Rate that Corn is riſen to, and
'ſold at here; and if we will
'Trade in it according to our
'Project, we muſt do it ſpeedi-
'ly, becauſe there is much time

re-

'required to Buy a conſiderable 'Quantity by Parcels, and if it 'be not done by Parcels, no-'thing is to be won.

The Priſoner ſays, That he had diſguiſed his hand in this Letter, and put a falſe Name to it, becauſe he was willing to avoid the Offence, which in caſe of diſcovery, it would have given to thoſe that did not like the buſineſs.

He adds, That by theſe Words in the Letter; *Je voudrois que vous me pourriez envoyer au plutoſt mon conte.* (I wiſh you would ſend me ſpeedily my Accounts). He underſtood the Perſon that was to be ſent to him; and that by theſe following Words, he did not underſtand the buſineſs of a Peace, the gaining of Friends, and the working out of that Peace.

That

That afterwards, according to his agreement with Monſieur *d' Amelot*, a certain *French-Man*, named *Roberti de Pille du Pleſſis*, being arrived at *Dort*, had met him there in an Inn, called the *Logement van de Heeren*. That the ſaid *French-Man* ask'd the Priſoner, if he was the Man that had been with Monſieur *d' Alemot* in *Switzerland*, and whether he had received the forementioned Book; and he having aſſured him of both, the ſaid *Roberti* diſcovered himſelf to him, and acquainted him with the reaſons of his coming.

That the Priſoner having ask'd the ſaid *Roberti* what Conditions he had to propoſe for a Peace: The ſaid *Roberti* anſwered him, That he had no Order to make any Overture of it, that at that time he was far from giving any Satisfaction about the Queſtions the Priſoner had propoſed to *Amelot*: The ſaid *Roberti*

on the other hand ask'd him, Whether the Priſoner had any thing to propoſe to him, relating to a Peace with this State and its Allies? To which the Priſoner reply'd, he had not; that it was contrary to the Agreement made with Monſieur *Amelot*, who had promiſed to inform him what Sentiments the Court of *France* had about a General Peace: and that thereupon having preſt the ſaid *Roberti* to endeavour to ſee himſelf put in a condition of giving the Priſoner ſome ſatisfaction about the ſaid Point, the ſaid *Roberti* promiſed him, that he would not fail to do it.

That after ſome time, the Priſoner having ask'd the ſaid *Roberti*, whether he had received an Anſwer of a Letter which he had promiſed to write into *France*, in order to know the Propoſals the Court of *France* was willing to make for a

Peace

Peace; the ſaid *Roberti* anſwered him (as he ſays) that he had both writ, and received an Anſwer about it, which was, That the Court did not think fit to explain her ſelf about the Particulars before ſhe knew what ſucceſs Monſieur *d' Avaux* would meet with at Count of the King of *Sweden*, whom he was to entreat to offer his mediation for a Peace between the *Confederates* and *France*. And that ſince that time the Priſoner did remain in theſe Terms with the ſaid *Roberti*.

That the Priſoner went afterwards with the ſaid *Roberti* to a Country-Houſe of his at *Allenbroec*, where they remained two or three days together.

That during their ſtay there, the ſaid *Roberti* having told the Priſoner, by way of diſcourſe, that he could not comprehend the form

of the Government of this State; the Priſoner explained it to him, as alſo that of the City of *Dort*, in particular, which the Priſoner ſaid, was yet more intricate.

That in recompence of it, the ſaid *Roberti* informed the Priſoner of the preſent State of Affairs in *France*.

The Priſoner ſays, that he had no other Deſign in carrying the ſaid *Roberti* to his Country-Houſe, but to diſcourſe with him about the Architecture of the Houſe he was Building there.

He proteſts, that he had never ask'd any Money of the ſaid *Roberti*, but that Riding from *Abbenbroec*, and being near the Sluce, the ſaid *Roberti* had offered him a conſiderable Sum for the better carrying on of his Building.

That

That the Priſoner having refus'd the acceptance of it, by telling him: *Que ſes petites affaires n' avoient pas beſoin de ce ſecours*, i. e. That his ſmall Affairs did not ſtand in need of ſuch a Supply, the ſaid *Roberti* replied: *Que ſi ce n' eſtoit pas pour le batiment, que ce fut donc pour la petite oye*, i. e. That if it was not for his Building, it ſhould be for his little Pleaſures.

He further adds, That at the ſame time the ſaid *Roberti* offered him this Money, the Priſoner told him, that he look'd upon it as a great piece of Villany to accept of any Bribe. That he had always wondered, that in the former Wars ſome had been found here, who had been ſo far wraped and corrupted by it, as to abandon the General Intereſt of *Europe*; and although he had no averſion to the receiving of an honeſt Recompence from thoſe from

whom he might lawfully receive it, yet that he hated all Bribes.

That ſince that time, the Priſoner has had ſeveral other enterviews with the ſaid *Roberti*, wherein he always told him, that whereas the Court of *France* might eaſily have imagined, that he had not deſired any one ſhould be ſent him to Treat about indifferent Matters, but about the agreement of ſome favourable Conditions for a Peace, he was willing to let him know, That as ſoon as he ſhould be aſſured of the *French* King's Inclination for a Peace, he was inclinable to make an overture of it to the Magiſtracy of the City of *Dort*, who ſhould afterwards propoſe it to the Aſſembly of the States of *Holland*, that ſo in due time it might be taken into their mature Conſideration.

And

And although the Priſoner confeſſes that he had peruſed the Articles of the Treaty concluded between this State and the Confederates, by which an Agreement was made, on what grounds a Peace was to be concluded; that no Treaty about it ought to be ſet on foot without a General Concurrence, and that every one of them ſhould acquaint the other with what might happen to them in particular, that ſhould tend towards it: Yet he alledges in his Defence,

That a Declaration of War does only prohibit an unlawful Correſpondency to the prejudice of the State.

That it is agreed on all hands, That to endeavour to procure a Peace, is not at all prejudicial to the State; that it is ſo far from that, that thoſe who employ them-

ſelves about ſome honeſt means of obtaining it, ſhould be look'd upon as Criminals, that they rather deſerve to have a Statue erected them, and that he was willing to do it, tho it was at the peril of his Life.

Afterwards having deſired leave to ſpeak with freedom, the Priſoner ſaid, That being before the High Court of Juſtice of his Country, he had a great mind to convince them, that it was none of his fault, that Lives and Eſtates were Sacrific'd to Men; and that he would rather Die, than ſee it longer continued, and to play on *dobbe dobbe dob*, and *fan fare* for the King of *England*.

Whereupon being ordered to retire, the Words were Recorded by the Clerk; and the Priſoner being call'd in again, and the Words read

to

to him, he was ask'd if they did not exactly Correſpond with what he had ſaid; to which he anſwered, That he was not able to repeat the very ſame words, which he had ſpoke in the heat of his Defence; but that his meaning was, That he thought it was ſo far from a Man's being look'd upon as a Criminal to the State, for endeavouring by honeſt means to promote a Peace, that he rather deſerved to be commended for it; and that he ſhould ſooner wiſh to Die this very moment than ſee things reduced to ſuch Extremities.

That he had never had ſo ridiculous a preſumption of his own capucity, as to think himſelf able, nor that indeed he had been willing to procure a Peace, a Work of ſo great conſequence, againſt the General Opinion, and the Sentiments of others; but that he thought

that in caſe ſome ſolid and reaſon-Propoſals of Peace ſhould be offered, it being a thing ſo neceſſary and ſo ſolutary for this State, that every true Patriot would have readily, without any other reaſon, have embrac'd them; the Priſoner withal aſſuring his Judges, that what Steps ſoever he had made in this Affair, they were occaſion'd by nothing elſe but a ſincere intention of his to promote the true Intereſt of this State.

That, in fine, The Priſoner at a time when ſome ſuſpected Perſons, who were ſeiz'd at the *Hague*, at the Sign of the King of *Spain*, had wrote a Letter to the ſaid *Roberti* at *Amſterdam* without either Name or Date, and having his Hand diſguiſed therein, with the following Contents: *On vient de me dire que l' hoſte au Roy d' Eſpagne & quelques Eſpions ſont arreſtez c' eſt à vous à prendre*

vos

vos meſures. I am juſt now informed, that the Landlord and ſeveral Spies, lodging at the Sign of the King of *Spain*, have been ſeiz'd. It belongs to you to take your Meaſures accordingly.

That by this he would have given the ſaid *Roberti* to underſtand, that poſſibly ſome ſearch might be made after him too, and that he had endeavoured to prevent the finding out of the Correſpondency which he entertained with the ſaid *Roberti.*

The Priſoner confeſſing that he had undertaken all this without giving notice of it to any Body, and without being empowered by any of the Princes now in Confederacy with this State, either to make, or to receive any overture for a General Peace.

All

All which being oppoſite to the Duty of a good Subject, much more to that of a Magiſtrate, and moſt of all directly contrary to the concluded Treaties, as alſo to the ſeveral Proclamations of the State, which expreſly had forbidden all Subjects whatſoever of this Country, to entertain any Correſpondency or Commerce, directly or indirectly, either by Letters or other means, tending to the Prejudice of this Country, with *France* or its Subjects, upon pain of being proceeded againſt as declared Enemies of the State, and they being beſides things of an ill Aſpect, and of a Dangerous conſequence, deſerving to be highly puniſhed for the Example of others:

For theſe Reaſons.

The ſaid Court, after a mature deliberation, and a full examination of all things relating to this Affair, adminiſtring Juſtice, in the Name, and by the Authority of the *Supream Magiſtracy* and Lordſhip of *Holland*, *Zealand* and *Friezland*, has condemned the ſaid Priſoner, and does condemn him by theſe Preſents, To be carried to a ſecure place, to remain a Priſoner there during Life, declaring alſo all his Goods and Eſtate to be confiſcated for the Supream Magiſtracy, and condemning him beſides to the payment of all Expences of Juſtice, according to the Eſtimate of the ſaid Court. *Actum* in the *Hague* by our Lords and Maſters, *Matthews Gool*, *Benjamin Fagel*, Seigneur *Vander Weer*, *John Munter*, *Francis Keetlaer*, *Paul Andrew vander Meulen*,

len, Charles Filips van Dorp, Iman Cau, Anthony Slicher, and *Frederick Rooſenboom*, Senators of *Holland*, and pronounced *July* the 31 *ſt.* in the Year 1693.

Signed,

Ant. van Kinſchot.

Robert

Robert de Pille du Pleſſis's

SENTENCE,

PRONOUNCED

By the Court of *Holland*, *Zeeland* and *Frizeland*, *July*, the 31*ſt.* in the Year 1693.

WHereas *Robert de Pille du Pleſſis*, ſeven and fifty Years old, Born at *Clamſy* in *Burgundy*, at preſent Priſoner at the *Gate-Houſe* of the Court of *Holland* has confeſt without Torture,

ture, and being without Iron-Fetters,

That he has been ſent hither by the *French* King laſt Year, to Treat about a Peace.

That he has received ſome Inſtractions about it by the *French* King, but that having read them over and over again, and conſequently knowing the Contents of it by heart, he had burnt the Written Coppy at *Mons*, partly becauſe he did not think it ſafe paſſing through an Enemies Country, to keep it about him, partly to execute the Orders which he at parting received from that Court.

That at *Mons* he had received a Paſs-port from the Elector of *Bavaria*, which the Governor of that Place had obtained for him under the Name of *Robert du Pleſſis*, Picture-Drawer. That

That he had alſo been provided with a Paſs-port from Monſieur *de Neufville* Envoy of the King of *Poland* at the Court of *France*, containing amongſt other things, that he was a dealer in Pictures, going into *Poland* in order to carry to that King ſome Pictures, which he had bought for him by his Orders.

That with theſe Paſs-ports he arrived in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, from whence he came to the *Hague* in *January* laſt, without any Paſs-port from this State.

That according to his Orders receiv'd from the Court of *France*, he had addreſt himſelf to the Burgher-Maſter Senior, *Simon van Halewyn*, asking him, If he was not the perſon that had been with *Monſieur Amelot* in *Switzerland*; and having afterwards told the ſaid Burgher-Maſter who he was, and the reaſon of his coming

coming, he had askt the ſaid Burgher-Maſter, if he had not receiv'd a little Book as a Token that ſome body ſhould be ſent to him.

That the ſaid Burgher-Maſter having anſwer'd him in the Affirmative, the Priſoner had further ask'd him, Whether he had any Propoſals to make relating to a Peace.

That the ſaid *Halewyn* had anſwered him (as the Priſoner pretends) that it was not time yet, that the face of Affairs was chang'd, and that the Priſoner muſt allow him ſome time to take ſome new Meaſures.

That he had thereupon ask'd the ſaid *Halewyn* (as he ſays) if there was then no hopes left, and if it was fit for him to depart; *Halewyn* had anſwer'd him, No, but that he ſhould wait ſome time to ſee if ſome favour-

able

able opportunity, and ſome good Diſpoſition in the State ſhould offer it ſelf.

That he had talk'd at ſeveral times and places with the ſaid *Simon van Halewyn*, and concerted within ſeveral Meaſures about this Affair.

That after their firſt enterview, they had met at ſeveral times at the *Voorhoot*, a place before the Court at the *Hague*; and that about a Month ago being come to the ſame place about Seven a Clock at Night, according to the ſaid *Halewyn*'s Aſſignation, the ſaid *Halewyn* had told him, That he had a written Project about him, but that he had refus'd to deliver it to him, nor to truſt any body with it, becauſe he had writ it with his own Hand.

That the ſaid *Halewyn* had carried the Priſoner to the *Ouden doole*, where he

he had dictated to him the ſaid Project.

That the ſaid *Halewyn* had brought with him to that purpoſe ſome Paper, but finding no Ink there, the Priſoner had found himſelf obliged to write it into his Tables.

That the ſaid *Halewyn* after having dictated to him the ſaid Project, had burnt the Original of it.

That afterwards the Priſoner having told the ſaid *Halewyn*, that though they were in a Tavern that yet they had drunk no Wine, and that people might very well ſuſpect they were come thither for ſome other purpoſe than to drink, the ſaid *Halewyn* had pour'd out ſome Wine upon the Floor, and into the Chimney.

That

That the Priſoner has ſent the ſaid Project in a Letter into *France* the 19*th.* of *February* laſt, the Contents of which are,

That to prepare things for a Peace, it would be neceſſary to engage the engage the King of *Sweden* to offer his Mediation about it to his Majeſty of Great *Britain* and this State.

That there ſhould by no means be made any Propoſals of it, before they were aſſured that theſe Provinces were in a Humour to accept it.

That the means to bring them to it, were to endeavour ſecretly and cunningly to give a full proſpect to thoſe that had the greateſt Intereſt and Authority with the Deputies of this State, of the ſad Conſequences that would attend a further Continuation

ation of this War, to all the States in General, and to each in Particular, managing every body according to his Humour and Inclination.

That although they were ſenſible enough of the Inconveniencies of the War, that yet this was not ſufficient, but that it was neceſſary to gain ſome Deputies that would undertake to animate the reſt by ſome bold Example.

That no body was more proper for it than the two Brothers, *Halewyn*, as being Perſons of great Credit, and of a competent Knowledg of Affairs.

That over and above, the City of *Dort*, who had the firſt Vote of all other Places, might by her Advice and manner of proceeding, teach others that were more timerous

rous to deſpiſe the hatred of thoſe that were not pleas'd with it.

That after the Two Brothers had been gain'd, and the King of *Sweden* diſpoſed to the offering of his Mediation, that then the Memorial which was to be preſented about it to the States-General, ſhould be concerted with the ſaid Two Perſons, who beſt knew how to humour it.

That after this Memorial was preſented to the States-General, and receiv'd by the ſaid Provinces, and conſequently brought into *Holland*, that then the reſpective Deputies ſhould take it into their Conſideration, except thoſe of the City of *Dort*, who ſhould inſtantly declare that they had already embrac'd it, that the other Deputies might acquaint their Principals with it.

That

That to this purpoſe, it was neceſſary to gain the Eldeſt of the ſaid Brothers by ſome Intereſt of Family, and to render them Maſters in the ſaid City of *Dort*, which being govern'd by a Commonalty might be eaſily appeas'd with words alone.

Theſe the Priſoner ſays, were the Contents of the Project, although the ſaid *Simon van Halewyn* expreſly denies to know the leaſt thing of it: And that the Priſoner proteſts, That *Simon van Halewyn* has always told him, that his Brother had not the leaſt knowledg of it, nor that the Priſoner has ever talkt with the Eldeſt *Halewyin*, or any other Perſon.

That the Priſoner has further declared to the Court, That he has ſent ſeveral other Letters to the Court of *France* relating to this Affair,

Affair, and especially one dated *February* 13*th.* 1693. by which he had inform'd that Court that *Simon van Halewyn*, had told him, That the two Joint-Fleets were to be Reinforced by a Squadron of Thirty Men of War.

That although the Prisoner had denied to have offered any Sum of Money to the said *Halewyn*, yet that he has confest, That taking a Walk with him at *Abbenbroeck*, and talking about his Building, he had said to the said *Halewyn*, upon his own account only, and by way of Compliment, That the King his Master was rich enough to offer him a little Present to the promoting of his Building, but that it seem'd the said *Halewyn* had made no Reflections on it.

That nevertheless, the Prisoner had writ into *France* for Money,

and that thereupon he had been impowered by the *French* King in a Letter Dated the Fourth of *March* laſt (which was intercepted during his Impriſonment) to promiſe to *Simon van Halewyn*, the Sum of Twenty Thouſand Crowns, in caſe he could by his Credit, and that of his Friends, perſuade the City of *Dort*, to give ſuch an Example to the other Cities in *Holland*, that thereupon a Peace might enſue.

All which being ſuch Proceedings, as in no Country where there is any Juſtice, ought to be ſuffered, as tending to the Deſtruction of the General Quiet and Tranquility of the State, and the cauſing ſome Difference and Animoſity (if poſſible) between the Confederates and this State; and conſequently deſerving Puniſhment for an Example to others:

For theſe Reaſons,

The ſaid Court, after a mature Deliberation, and ſerious Examination of all Matters relating to this Affair, adminiſtring Juſtice in the Name, and by the Authority of the *Supreme Magiſtracy* and Lordſhip of *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Friezeland*, has condemn'd the ſaid Priſoner, and does condemn him by theſe Preſents, To be carried to a ſecure Place, where he is to remain Priſoner during this War, and to be kept on his own Expences, and does Baniſh him out of *Holland*, *Zeeland*, *Friezland* and *Utretcht*, without Liberty of returning thereto under pain of a ſeverer Puniſhment, declares all his Goods Confiſcated to the profit of the Supreme Magiſtracy, and condemns him beſides to all the Expences of Juſtice, according to the Eſtimate of the ſaid Court. *Actum* at

the *Hague* by our Lords and Maſters, *Matthews Gool*, *Benjamin Fagel*, Seigneur *Van Fer-Weer*, *John Munter*, *Francis Keetlaer*, *Paul Andrew van der Meulen*, *Charles Philips van Dorp*, *Iman Cau*, *Anthony Slicher*, and *Frederick Rooſenboom*, Senators of *Holland*, and pronounc'd *July* the 31*ſt*, 1693.

Sign'd, *Ant. van Kinſchot.*

Louqy.

Louoy.

Theſe Sentences are very moderate, it is a mark of the Lenitude of the Government. In *France* they had not been acquitted at ſo cheap a rate.

Montchevreuil.

'Tis true they do things there with great moderation. But I admire this moderation doth not make us envy the happineſs of the people of *Holland*, who lives in both City and Country in great Tranquility. You ſhall not hear them as much as ſpeak of War; it is with them as if they were in profound Peace. They enjoy there a perpetual calm without interruption, which the noiſe and broils the War makes always in *France*.

Louoy.

This is the effect of the ſweet and peaceable Conſtitutions of their Government. But let us come to the Queſtion: We have not been able neither by direct or indirect means to diſengage one of the Confederate Princes. You know that by the help of *Lewis's d'ores* we have done more Miracles than all the Saints can do with their vertue. It is a never failing remedy if carefully applied.

Montchevreuil.

Our intelligence in *Germany* have been good for nothing, hitherto the *German* Princes being unmovable at the Diet of *Ratisbon*, the Court hath excited ſeveral Princes to oppoſe the Ninth Electorate, the moſt conſiderable amongſt them took our Moneys but

but gave us nothing for them but words.

Louoy.

It had been the beſt way to offer the Allies Peace without fraud and without diſſimulation.

Montchevreuil.

It was made ſo with all the Preliminaries that were neceſſary for to render the Peace durable and ſolid, the Offers were moſt advantagious. We propoſed to reſtore *Philipsburg* and *Strasburg*, and to Diſmantle the Fortifications of *Heuninguen*, *Fort Lewis*, thoſe of *Kielle* and *Mount Royal*. And in a word to reſtore *Lorrain*, to demoliſh *Nancy*, keeping only *Hombourg* and ſome other places, with all the four Royal Wayes, which ſhall be remitted to the Arbitration of the *Venetians*. Methinks

the King cannot make a more Advantageous Offer after his Conqueſts than he hath already done.

A Jeſter ſaid the other day in a merry Company, that this Court muſt needs have a care that the *Imperialiſts* who reap beneſits by the Diſorders in the *Ottoman* Empire, do not take *Belgrade*, which will oblige them to make a Peace but upon condition, that the *Turks* ſhall furniſh the Emperour with 6000 *Janizaries*, and as many *Spahies* to ſerve on the *Rhine* at the Expence of the Port during the War.

Louoy.

The fears and precautions of this Man are cunning and ſubtle, *Belgrade* is well Fortified, the Emperour muſt have a care how he comes near it: The Fortune of War is hazardous; the loſs of one Battle will endanger all his Conqueſts, and perhaps make

make *Teckley* Prince of *Transylvania.*

Montchevreuil.

I see very plain that you do not understand the Affairs of *Teckley*, he is far from attaining the Principality of *Transylvania*, he is in a mean condition, seeing *France* is not able to support him, most of his Friends have left him; and the report runs that his Envoy will suddenly return without accomplishing his Negotiation. The Churches of *France* and those in the Conquest Country have none left of their necessary Ornaments, whereof Moneys might be made to supply him therewith. But if poor *Teckley* be so wise as is said, he will not relye upon us but will bestir himself betimes, and accept of any terms that the Emperour shall give him.

Louoy.

What meaſures would you have him to take? He muſt needs be much troubled for all his Wiſdom. I cannot ſee that he hath many places of Sanctuary. The *Turks* are captious, and upon the leaſt ſuſpicion ſtrangle the greateſt among them. You know how the Grandees are treated in *France*. The Emperour on the other ſide puſhes things on with the utmoſt vigour, being fully reſolved to ruin him. He hath done all he could under hand to appeaſe this offended Prince; who hitherto prefers his own Sentiments before his Welfare: So that this unhappy Count muſt of neceſſity either die with Sword in hand, or ſeek in deſpair for that which he cannot obtain from the Clemency of the Emperour. When a brave Man finds that he muſt unavoidable periſh, he choſes

choſes it rather by Acts of Gallantry than by Cowardiſe.

Montchevreuil.

I own that his condition is very bad; and if the Emperour was well counſelled he would not reduce this Man to deſpair. A brave Man is always dreaded though his ſtate be ever ſo low. It is impoſſible but that the Emperour perceives that an Accommodation with *Teckley* is the ready way to a Peace with *Turks*, or at leaſt to a Truce which is ſo requiſite at this preſent Conjuncture.

Louoy.

What would you be at? the Emperour hath reaſons for what he does. If this Prince, and the other Allies had done what they might have done, what had become of *France*? I am aſſured things would not been in the

the ſtate they are at preſent in. For it is plain that *France* ſupports it ſelf by the over-ſights of the Enemy. But tell me I pray you one word of the King of *Poland*, the Siege of *Vienna* which he ſo Glorioufly raiſed, hath not much enriched him, and I think he hath not maintained the Glory he Acquired on this action.

Montchevreuil.

'Tis not his fault; they have aſſembled Diets, but before they met, *Madam* had bound their hands. And beſides moſt part of the Members that compoſes this Aſſembly ſerves us for Money. You know in your time there were many Pentioners to pay in that Country; the number is ſince augmented, and it is for our profit that we have found out this ſecret to make a Diverſion; for if *Poland* had done what they might, the

the Emperour would have been at this inſtant at *Conſtantinople*; and perhaps we ſhould not have a foot of Ground on the *Rhine*; but as we cannot always aſſure our ſelves of preſerving our Honour and Credit, ſo we do not forget to cover our ſelves againſt ſuch unlucky Accidents in time by making a Peace or Truce.

Louoy.

How do the Affairs in *England* ſtand now? Doth our Catholick Friends begin to recover ſtrength? Have they reaped any benefit by the Motions Father *Peter* made there? This good Father according to the laudable Cuſtom of the Society went on with more haſt than good ſpeed. Had he taken my advice, he had ſteered with leſs heat, and it had been far better for him. We troubled the *Engliſh* too ſoon, who were before

before I grieved to see upon the Throne a Prince, who so little regarded the Glory of the Nation. This people are naturally inclined to Honour and Preferments, and could not endure the bloody Affronts *France* put upon them. We were not contented to oblige their great Vessels to strike sail when they met the smallest of ours. But besides we must possess our selves of their Colonies. We traversed their Commerce and would not let slip any opportunity to pester them upon the account of Religion with the same rigour as we did the *Hugonetts* in *France*.

Montchevreuil.

You have made a true description of the *English*; and in regard we knew them so well, we should have treated them more Methodically, they are a formidable people, all their pro-

projects and actions are of the utmoſt violence; nothing in their opinion can appeaſe Heaven but the deſtruction of their Enemies, and their indiſcreet Zeal often ſhakes the beſt laid Enterprizes.

Louey.

They had better to have gone on by degrees according to the Example of King *Charles* the Second, and our Eccleſiaſticks had no occaſion to appear in their Religious Habits. I have heard by a Lord who came from that Country, that they had ſome few days ago ſuffered to remain there twelve Jeſuits, who acted their part better, and have in a ſhort time made above three hundred Proſelytes of both Sexes, which they have diſperſed to all parts, to the end they may promote the true Faith. Let Father *Peter* ſay what he liſts, that neither God nor the

the holy Virgin was pleaſed to bleſs his Undertakings. This reaſon would be ſufficient for another, but a Jeſuit ought not to have ſaid ſo; who as we have heard ſay a hundred times, that God and the holy Virgin are always ready to aſſiſt the Learned and Pious.

Montchevreuil.

We ſhall never do any good on that ſide. We endeavoured too much, and all is come to nothing, King *James* hath puzelled his brains to little purpoſe; the *Engliſh* are ſatisfied with King *William*, and all the Meaſures his Enemies ſhall take for his Re-eſtabliſhment will have as ill ſucceſs as the late Publiſhed Declaration. Have you not heard of it.

Louoy.

Louoy.

Not a word: What means King *James* by this Declaration? Doth he desire of King *William* a Pension for his Subsistence? He will easily obtain it, and the *English* are Generous enough to consent thereto. How did the Populacy relish this Declaration.

Montchevreuil.

Never had any Declaration such a Destiny; at first the same was sold under hand; but the Court having notice of it, did, instead of suppressing it, Printed it with Remarks in Answer thereto, which was done by a Learned Author, by Order of Mr. Secretary *Trenchard*. Some diverted themselves by Composing Satyrical Verses; others turned it into Opera's and Lampoons, and such like Songs.

Songs. In ſhort, they put it into all manner of ridicule, never was Paſquil in ſo many ways Martyred. 'Tis true King *James* acts therein his part baſely, and doth things that doth not become him. However he ought not to be a Laughing-ſtock to all People. This Prince is very unhappy, and ought to be more pitied than inſulted. Here is the Piece, and you may judg of it. And I will entertain you ſome other time with the Anſwer.

HIS

HIS MAJESTIES Most Gracious DECLARATION TO ALL His Loving Subjects.

JAMES R.

WHereas We are most sensible that nothing has contributed so much to our Misfortunes, and our Peoples Miseries, as the false

false and malicious Calumnies of our Enemies.

Therefore We have always been, and still are, most willing to condescend to such things, as after mature deliberation, We have thought most proper for removing thereof, and most likely to give the fullest satisfaction and clearest Prospect of the greatest Security to all Ranks and Degrees of our People.

And because We desire rather to be beholding to our Subjects Love to us, than to any other expedient whatever, for our Restoration; We have thought fit to let them know beforehand Our Royal and sincere Intentions; and that whenever our Peoples United Desires, and the Circumstances give Us the oppor-

opportunity to come and assert our Right, We will come with the Declaration that follows.

JAMES R.

WHEN We reflect upon the Calamities of our Kingdoms, We are not willing to leave any thing unattempted, whereby We may reconcile our Subjects to their Duty; And though we cannot enter into all the particulars of Grace and Goodness, which We shall be willing to grant; yet We do hereby assure all Our Loving Subjects, that they may depend upon every thing that their own Representatives shall

ſhall offer, to make our Kingdoms Happy. For We have ſet it before our Eyes, as our Nobleſt Aim, to do yet more for their Conſtitution, than the moſt Renowned of our Anceſtors; And, as our chiefeſt Intereſt, to leave no Umbrage for Jealouſie, in relation to Religion, Liberty and Property.

And to encourage all our Loving Subjects, of what Degree or Quality ſoever, to ſet their Hearts and Hands to the perfecting of ſo good a Work, and to Unite themſelves in this only means of Eſtabliſhing the future Peace and Proſperity of theſe Kingdoms, We have thought fit to publiſh and declare; That on our part, We are ready and willing wholly to lay aſide all thoughts of Ani-

Animosity or Resentment for what is past; desiring nothing more, than that it should be Buried in perpetual Oblivion.

And do therefore by this Our Declaration, under Our Great Seal, solemnly promise our Free Pardon and Indemnity to all our Loving Subjects, of what Degree or Quality soever, who shall not by Land or Sea oppose Us, and those We shall think necessary to accompany our own Person in this just Attempt, to recover our Right; or (in such a number of Days after our Landing, as We shall hereafter express) shall not resist those who in any parts of our Dominions shall according to their Duty assert and maintain the Justice of our Cause: Beseeching

God

God to incline the Hearts of our People, that all effuſion of Blood may be prevented, and Righteouſneſs and Mercy take place. And for that end, We further promiſe to all ſuch as ſhall come to, and aſſiſt Us, That We will reward them according to their reſpective Degrees and Merits.

We do further declare, That We will, with all ſpeed, call together the Repreſentative Body of our Kingdom; And therein will inform our ſelves what are the United Intereſts and Inclinations of our People; and with their concurrence will be ready to redreſs all their Grievances, and give all thoſe Securities of which they ſhall ſtand in need.

We

We likewiſe Declare, upon Our Royal Word, That We will protect and defend the Church of England, *as it is now Eſtabliſhed by Law; And ſecure to the Members of it, all the Churches, Univerſities, Colledges and Schools, together with their Immunities, Rights and Priviledges.*

We alſo Declare, We will with all earneſtneſs recommend to that Parliament ſuch an impartial Liberty of Conſcience, as they ſhall think neceſſary for the Happineſs of the Nations.

We further Declare, We will not diſpenſe with, or violate the Teſt. And, as for the diſpenſing Power in other matters, We leave it to be explained and limited by that Parliament.

We Declare alſo, That we will give our Royal Aſſent to all ſuch Bills as are neceſſary to ſecure the frequent calling and holding of Parliaments; The free Elections, and fair Returns of Members; And provide for impartial Tryals: And that we will ratifie and confirm all ſuch Laws made under the preſent Uſurpation, as ſhall be tendred to us by that Parliament.

And in that Parliament, We will alſo conſent to every thing that they ſhall think neceſſary, to Re-eſtabliſh the late Act of Settlement of Ireland *made in the Reign of our Deareſt Brother; And will adviſe with them how to recompence ſuch of that Nation as have followed us to the laſt, and who may ſuffer by the ſaid Re-eſtabliſhment, according to the de-*

gre-

gree of their Sufferings thereby; Yet ſo as that the ſaid Act of Settlement may always remain intire.

And, If Chimny-Money, or any other part of the Revenue of the Crown, has been Burthenſom to our Subjects, We ſhall be ready to exchange it for any other Aſſeſment that ſhall be thought more eaſie.

Thus We have ſincerely Declared our Royal Intentions, in Terms We think Neceſſary, for Settling our Subjects Minds; and according to the Advice and Intentions we have received from great Numbers of our Loving Subjects of all Ranks and Degrees, who have adjuſted the manner of our coming to regain our own Right, and to relieve our People from Oppreſſion and Slavery.

After this, We ſuppoſe it will be Neceſſary to enumerate the Tyrannical Violations and Burthens with which our Kingdoms have been Oppreſſed, and are now like to be Deſtroyed.

And whereas our Enemies endeavour to Affright our Subjects, with the Apprehenſions of great Sums which muſt be repaid to France; *We poſitively aſſure them, That our Deareſt Brother, the Moſt* Chriſtian King, *expects no other Compenſation for what he has done for us, than meerly the Glory of having Succored an Injured Prince.*

We only add, That We come to Vindicate our own Right, and Eſtabliſh the Liberties of our Peo-

ple.

ple. And may God give Us Success in the Prosecution of the One, as We Sincerely intend the Confirmation of the Other.

JAMES R.

Given at St. *Germains en Laye*, April 17th. *N. S.* 1693. And in the Ninth Year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

Lovoy.

This Prince is very Credulous, to think that the *Engliſh* will truſt to his Promiſes, which are purely the Effects of his Neceſſity; *Brutus* will always be *Brutus*, and the Liberty ſhall never be confined ſo long as his Children have any Credit or Honour. King *James* may be well compared to a Maſter of a Veſſel who was on the point of making Ship-wreck. The relation thereof will not be Impertinent, ſince the thing happened in *England*: This Maſter not knowing what to do, and ſeeing on all ſides the dreadful Image of Death, addreſſed himſelf to St. *Nicholas*, whom he Implored to help him out of this Danger; and to recompence him for this great Favour, Promiſed to give him a Wax-Light as big as the Maſt of his Veſſel. The Son of this Man, who was either Covetous, or not able

able to hear this extravagant Diſcourſe, anſwered his Father, to whom do you make ſuch great Engagements; Father, you will certainly Ruin Us? My Son, reply'd the Father, Let us but Eſcape out of Danger, and then we ſhall do well enough, as to the reſt. If you relie on the Promiſe of a Man, it is neceſſary that he that Promiſes is in a Condition to perform the ſame. And it is likewiſe requiſite that he performs *bona fide*: And Laſtly, that his own Intereſt is concerned therein. See now, if that the *Engliſh* are blamable, to take no notice of the Promiſes of King *James*. Who can aſſure them this Prince will alter his Inclination; who no ſooner was put on the Throne, before he Robbed the Cities of their Charters, Trod Under-foot the Laws, Religion and Priviledges. Stopped the Courſe of Juſtice, Authoriz'd Diſorders and Confuſion. And all this for a Fatal

Pleaſure, to reduce his Subjects to Slavery, and avenge the Death of his Father: And in ſhort, this Prince ruined himſelf by his own fault.

Montchevreuil.

Why, do you not ſay, that he was ruined by being to much *Frenchified*, Poor Soul! Did he not call to mind the mark of Friendſhip which his Brother and himſelf received in *France* after *Cromwell* had Chaſed them away. See here the great Loſs of our Men. *Charon*, who is the Ferry-man of Hell, Enriches himſelf at preſent, and makes himſelf powerful enough to Buy the Empire of the Dead, if it was to be Sold.

Lovoy.

Alas! What a ſhock is this. The Battle of *Seneff* was but a Play in compariſon to this: You know how the

the Prince of *Conde* was Rewarded by the King himſelf. Poor *Luxemburg*, I pity thee! What a bad uſe haſt thou made of thy Contract with the Devil, to give your ſelf to him for nothing. The Devil is a great Cheat to impoſe upon thee in this manner, if it be true what is ſaid, that you are ſo intimate together. *Luxemburg*, *Luxemburg*, The Grandure of thy Genius, doth not diſtinguiſh thee from other Generals, only by the Greatneſs of thy Miſcarriages: Ought not you to remember the Battle of St. *Denis* (where thanks be to the Peace concluded) you were not intirely Routed. Haſt thou forgot the unhappy Succeſs of thy curſed Contrivances which coſt Infinite Sums of Money, notwithſtanding *Phillipsburg* was taken; whereof there is made a true Deſcription in thoſe Satyrical Verſes which are ſpread ſo much abroad.

Upon the Rhine *a Beaſt appeared,*
Who made great Noiſe and threatned
With Thouſand Armies, he made the
(ſame,
But for want of a Head, to nothing it
(came.

You have done very Glorious Monſieur; to have advanced *France* to that height of Grandure, and to ſee it afterwards brought to ſo Low and Miſerable a State.

Colbert.

Who can help this, Monſieur, this is the Deſtiny of Human things, who go but by certain Degrees, and afterwards go back; the Retrogradation of *France* Honours us in ſome manner, and intimates to all the World, that it is Advancement was only our Work.

Seignelai.

Seignelai.

Give me leave to tell you Monſieur *De Louvoy*, that your Zeal carries you a little too far. *Luxemburg* might have received a ſhock, and yet not be the Cauſe of it: You blame him, becauſe he was Unfortunate; perhaps you had Praiſed him, if he had been Succeſsful, and to give you Verſe for Verſe.

In great Attempts, pray do not blame,
If once We undertake the ſame.

Montchevreuil.

It is true, Monſieur, that whilſt I was preſent, *Luxemburg* behaved himſelf very well. He had his Orders, and followed them with all the Secret Imaginable. The Enemy Intrenched themſelves againſt all Attempts that was apparent or uſual;

uſual; ſo that one could not tell what to do: He was ſo far Advanced, that he could not Retreat without endangering the Kings Army.

Colbert.

But, why did he Advance ſo far?

Seignelai.

He thought, perhaps, in regard he was Superior in Number, by one Moiety, Supported by divers brave Experienced General Officers: All which the Allies wanted; that he might with the help of his Cavalry, penetrate through the Enemies. They Left there their Cannon, their Kettle-Drums. What would you have more? Is not this a ſufficient ſubject for the ordering Bon-fires to be made in *France*; and ſo keep the

the People in a favourable Sentiment, without mentioning the Addreſs of Monſieur the Abbot *Renaudot*; who upon his wanted Parole, makes the three parts of the Kingdom, believe that the Enemy had Loſt more then Twenty Thouſand Men, and that they could not bring an Army into the Field again, during the remainder of the Campagne.

Montchevreuil.

When one is but Victorious in one *Gazett*, ſuch Victories are but of little Conſequence. 'Tis true, our Men are very brave, but in the End, things which bear ſo great Characters and Signs of Miſmanagement, that one cannot well be deceived therein, or, at leaſt, one cannot continue long in Error. How can you perſwade any Man that hath a grain of Wit, that the Enemy could hardly Compoſe, after their

their Defeat, a Body of Ten Thouſand Men; and that the Eighty Thouſand Men under *Luxemburg*, had neither Feet nor Hands to compleat this Victory, and to cut in pieces the ſmall Number that had Eſcaped.

Colbert.

Why did he not Beſige ſome Place after this Battle, to make manifeſt to the World, that he had reaped benefit by this Victory. This had at leaſt ſaved their Honour; and, in Appearance, had hoped to deceive the People.

Louvoy.

I am perſwaded that he will do this for the Reaſon you Alledge, in caſe he doth not meet with great Obſtacles in the way.

Mont-

Montchevreuil.

You add this Exception very ſeaſonable, for I am ſatisfied, that our Men, will for the future, proceed with more Caution; they are no Cowards, I am aſſured by their Victories, Witneſs that of *Landen.*

Seignelai.

May I tell you ingeniouſly what I think. *Mark Antonio* did always well when he was not with *Cleopatra.* The King likewiſe did wonders, when he was Conducted by his own Judgment, and by the Advice of his Council. But ſince the Ladies got him into their Clutches, and followed him to the Camp; our Affairs have been altogether Unſucceſsful.

Colbert.

Colbert.

It is true that Madam *Maintenon* hath occaſioned him to make many over-ſights ſince She became his Favorite. But we muſt own, that the ſuperſtitious Cabals cauſed him to abandon his good Courſes, and to think of nothing more than his Ambition, Might and Power.

Seignelai.

Since Madam *Maintenon* is the cauſe of this Evil, I think it proper that the ſame be ſignified unto him by *Scaron* her Husband; perhaps he may make him adhere to Reaſon after he is Dead, although he could not in his Life-time. I think it would not be amiſs for you, Monſieur, to acquaint the King therewith in Writing, and to let him know the Injury he doth himſelf;

ſelf; and then to give him your Advice in this preſent Conjuncture, for they do not do one another any good. My Advice is that *Scaron* be requeſted, who hath ſtill Spirit enough to Compoſe in Satyrical Verſes the Love Tricks of the great *Alcandre*, and of Madam *Maintenon*, alias, Madam *Scaron*. The good Man will do it freely to Revenge himſelf of the Affront done him in planting Horns on his Head in his Life-time.

Lovoy.

Your Opinion and Advice on the Subject are delicate, and your Expedients extreamly well Grounded: But as for my part, I will not concern my ſelf therewith. No Perſon can do this better then you and *Scaron*. And without doubt, if the buſineſs be managed by the Hands of ſo Ingenious a Couple, it cannot chooſe but proſper. *Mont-*

Montchevreuil.

I believe, Monſieur, that neither of you will do any thing to the purpoſe in this matter; and if you will take my advice, you will not put your ſelf to any further trouble on this Subject: People are not for changing their Inclinations when they come to that Age. And as for the Satyrical Poems the *Hugonets* will be charged therewith: For all Satyrics are laid to their Charge; who regard neither the Government, the King, nor the Perſons that are moſt dear unto him: And truly, they have no great Injuſtice done them; for they take too much Freedom in things of this Nature. There is not a Month paſſes, but ſome Roguiſh Satyr comes out of the Shop of *Peter Marteau.* This Knave *Peter Marteau* deſerves to be Hang'd above all the Men

in

in the World : And I wonder the King did not Diſpatch this Villain, when his Eminence of *Fuſtemburg* was ſo Powerful at *Cologne*.

Colbert.

Railing is now now ſeaſonable Monſieur, and I am highly miſtaken if *France* hath not a greater Reaſon to Lament than to Laugh. As for my part, I am amazed, to think of the Condition wherein I have ſeen it ; conſidering the State, it is reduced at preſent. But doth not King *James* reſent this Misfortune, whereof he is partly the Cauſe ?

Montchevreuil.

He doth what lies in him to prevent it : For the laſt Year, after the Defeat of our Fleet, he wrote a very Pathetical Letter to the King,

King, which did not fail to produce ſome Effects, at leaſt he obtained freſh Proteſtations and Promiſes of Protection by it. But this poor Prince is the moſt miſerable Man in the World, he is Succeſsful in nothing, yet he contents himſelf with broaching of Matters; and to leave the Execution to others.

Lovoy.

Let him be unhappy for ever. That which we call commonly Misfortunes, is nothing but Imprudence and ill Conduct: He never did any thing to the Purpoſe. Who hinder him to defend himſelf in *England*, where he had a good Army? Muſt he needs (without ſtriking one ſingle blow) reſign his Birth-right, and abandon three Kingdoms to an Army of Ten or Twelve Thouſand Men which were Haraſſed and Fatigued by Sea? And much more with

with Cold and Hunger? If he had done then his Duty, he had not now been Conſtrained to take his Refuge in Promiſes and Flatteries which he makes uſe of in his Declaration, of which heretofore we have ſpoken of. As for my part, I think there is nothing in it but Baſeneſs and Cowardize.

Colbert.

In my Opinion, he maintains very ill the Valour of his Nation, not only as he is a King, but as he is an *Engliſh-man*. The braveſt Man in the World may have Misfortunes. But at laſt, if he hath the leaſt ſenſe of Honour, he will endeavour to make Reparation for his Faults, by performing ſome excellent Exploit. But inſtead of this he Multiplies his Faults: And he behaved himſelf worſe in *Ireland* than in *England*. And ſince he ſeems not inclinable

clinable to go in Perſon to Diſpute his Right at the Head of an Army.

Seignelai.

Is it not ſufficient for him to divert the Ladies with frequent Balls, Comedies and Operas, to cauſe the Dogs to Bark, and the Cocks to Fight, to go a Hunting, and to walk in as profound a Tranquility as he did in his greateſt Proſperity? Whilſt he was Duke of *York*, he made it his buſineſs to be Eſteemed. But when he came to be King, he troubled himſelf with nothing, not ſo much as to maintain himſelf on the Throne. He may be compared to a certain *Pope*; who whilſt he was *Cardinal*, cauſed always a Net to be Hang'd on the ſide of his Table-cloath; but after his Elevation to the *Papal Dignity*, being ask'd by one Officer privately, whe-

ther

ther he would have the Net Hanged there or not? He anſwered with a loud Voice, that there was no occaſion for it, ſince he had taken the Fiſh which he ſo long waited for.

Montchevreuil.

Some time ſince I diſcourſed Monſieur, touching this Prince, but we did not proceed ſo far as you have. He told me a quite different Story, that he was Valiant and Sincere; and he Excuſed the Faults you mention, touching the Tenderneſs of his Conſcience. This Prince prefers his Repoſe more then his Eſtabliſhment, he knows what the *Jeſuits* are able to do, having ſeen their Works in his Brothers Reign as well as in his own: And he hath ſuch terrible *Ideas* of the Moderation and Sincerity of theſe Men; ſo that it is Equal to him to Live retired, as to be Reinthroned, where he would

would be exposed to the Importunities and Sollicitations of the Priests, which he looks upon not safe to deny their requests. But here comes my Lord *Sarsfield*, who can better than I maintain the declining cause of King *James*.

Sarsfield.

If King *James* himself should have given me such a Commission, I would have answered him as an Excellent Orator answered a *Roman* Emperour, who would have obliged him to make his Apology before the Senate for the Murther of his Brother, whom he had lately killed with his own hand. It is not so easie said the Orator to justifie so heinous a Crime as it is to commit it: He must needs be a great Master, or a notorious Blockade that would take upon him to make an Apology in the behalf of our good King. My Lord

Berwick

Berwick for all his Wit would not do it. The Conduct of this Prince hath been altogether ſubject to overſights, ſo that if King *Charles* had been King *James*, the *Engliſh* had long ſince made the Prince of *Orange* their King.

Louoy.

'Tis hard to know the Temper of the *Engliſh*: You may ſee them turn the White Black in a moment; they complain of the two late Reigns, and ſpeak only of the conſervation of their Religion, their Laws and Liberties. They knew ſo well to allure the Prince of *Orange*, that they obliged him to defend them, yet they are not much better accommodated with him than they were with the other two. King *James* hath there ſtill ſo great a number of Partiſans, that his Affairs might be redreſſed if duly endeavoured.

Sarsfield.

His Partisans are not so numerous as you think; besides they are but poor wretches, without neither heart nor vigor, and durst never bestir themselves by writing, they do Miracles, especially when they have hopes of Money, they spend themselves with Promises; and to hear them speak you would think that they were just going to reestablish King *James* with full speed; but in truth they are but miserable Fellows, not worth taking notice of, and their Party so inconsiderable that they are not thought worthy to be mentioned or treated of in publick Papers. You know how carefully all biting Expressions in *England* are avoided which any way would offend the Party. In the mean time those Learned Malecontents are not spared. Besides King *William* hath abun-

dance

dance of the people on his ſide, particularly thoſe of the beſt note and moſt powerful in the Kingdom; and all things are carried on with Bounty, Valour, Wiſdom, and ſincere Intentions; and to tell you the truth he is a meritorious Prince, and will give King *Lewis* enough to do. I have heard people ſay in *France*, That no Prince ever ſaw ſo many Towns taken as King *William* did; but the wiſer ſort ſpeaks otherwiſe of him. And be you aſſured that if *Lewis* the Fourteenth doth not find out Methods to attain a General Peace in *Europe*, his Affairs are in an ill ſtate.

Louoy.

But to return to our former Diſcourſe concerning Peace, did you not tell me that the Court laboured to make a ſeparate Peace, ſince there was no likelihood of a General one:

And that certain Conditions were publiſhed in *Germany* in order thereunto, and preſented to the King of *Swedeland.*

Montchevreuil.

I do not remember it; but nothing is more certain, and I can ſhew you the Memorial or Manifeſto which was publiſhed in *Germany* a little before *Monſieur de Lorge* opened the Campagne, but ſee whether the deſtruction of *Hydleburg* was not a Preliminary thing requiſite for diſpoſing the *Germans* to accept of the Offers which were made to them.

Louvoy.

Our party looks awry, we imagined that the inhumanity and cruelty which were committed at the taking of this place ſhould have frighted

frighted the *Germans* and obliged them to accept of a Peace, to prevent further Inconvenience. But inſtead of doing ſo, thoſe Infamous Actions made them more inveterate, and made them the more unwilling to adhere to any Propoſals of Peace. Pray let me ſee theſe Propoſitions of Peace.

Montchevreuil.

Here they are.

Propoſitions of a *Peace* with the Empire propoſed on the part of *France* to the Northern Crowns.

Whereas ſeveral Princes of the Empire have preſſed his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to propoſe juſt and reaſonable Conditions of Peace to prevent the Effuſion of Chriſtian Blood. His Moſt

Chriſtian Majeſty hath thought it not unproper the ſame but to demonſtrate to them (as well by the King of Swedeland *who firſt offered his Mediation, as by the other Princes who ſeemed moſt inclined to the Public Tranquility) Conditions in order thereunto very conducive to make a perpetual* Peace, *and to make ſuch Proviſions that nothing might ever be able to trouble or diſturb the ſame. In order thereunto His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty deſires that the Treaties of* Weſtphalia *and* Nimeguen *may remain in Force. And that that which was concluded at* Ratisbon *in* Auguſt 1684, *under the Title of Twenty Years Truce may be converted into a Treaty of Peace defenſive. With the Alterations I ſhall hereafter explain, and which will ſerve for convincing Arguments to the whole Empire that His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty doth not aim at making Conqueſts, but meerly to reeſtabliſh and ſecure as well to himſelf as to his Succeſſor a good*

good and perfect Correſpondence as well with the Empire, as alſo with the States, *and Princes of* Germany, *being reſolved for Compenſation of the City and Fort of* Strasbourg, *which is in His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſties hands, and the which he intends to keep as well for himſelf as for his Succeſſors. He will firſt conſent that* Mount Royal *and* Trarbach *be razed and reſtored to the Prince they belong unto, but on conditions that neither of them ſhall be Fortified.* Secondly, *That all the Works of Fort* Lewis *and* Heninguen *on the other ſide of the* Rhine *be alſo demoliſhed. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty offers likewiſe to reſtore* Philipsburg *with its Fort, and* Fribourg *in the ſame condition as they are in now. His Majeſty is perſwaded that thoſe Princes and States of the Empire who deſires a Peace are convinced; That thoſe offers which are ſo advantageous to* Germany *are not only ſufficient for the Compenſation of the City and Forts*

of Strasbourg, *but will likewiſe ſerve as a pledge of the ſincerity wherewith His Majeſty will keep a perfect Correſpondence with them, and for the future prevent the leaſt occaſions of unquietneſs or diſtruſt. And in truth they cannot deſire greater Aſſurance than the Abandoning of the Important Fortreſs of* Mount Royal *which his Majeſty hath made almoſt impregnable by the Fortifications which he added thereto. The ſacrificing to the Welfare of a Peace, the Exceſſive Expence which the ſaid place coſt him, which will free all the Neighbouring States from the juſt umbrage this Place would give them. That of* Philipsburg *which His Majeſty hath poſſeſſed nigh Twenty Years by Vertue of the Treaty of* Munſter *is of no leſs Importance. And being he hath added Fortifications to the ſame ſince the late Conqueſts, he might at preſent (the ſaid Place being his own by the right of War) draw therefrom vaſt Advantages; if he was*

not

not well perſwaded that the Peace he now offers will never be altered on either ſide. And it is for this reaſon His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty will willingly raze (as we before mentioned) the Works on the other ſide of the Rhine *belonging to* Fort Lewis *and* Heninguen, *and to reſtore to the Emperour* Fribourg, *the Fortifications whereof are made Impregnable. The King is willing alſo to add to theſe Conditions that of putting the Elector Palatine in poſſeſſion of* Heydleburg, *with all its Dependances. Declaring that although he hath ſhown that the right of his Siſter is good to the Succeſſion of the two late Electors her Father and Brother to ſeveral parts of the* Palatinate; *yet nevertheleſs his Majeſty promiſes to give her ſatisfaction otherwiſe to the end the preſent Elector may remain quiet in poſſeſſion of his Country. And although that after the refuſal which the late Duke of* Lorrain *made concerning that which*

was ſtipulated in his favour by the Treaty of Nimeguen, *the Empire hath no right to meddle with any thing touching him. Yet nevertheleſs His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty will allow to the Prince his Eldeſt Son the ſame advantage that the Emperour and Empire cauſed to be incerted in the Treaty of* Nimeguen, *reſerving to himſelf* Saar Lewis, Biche *and* Hombourg; *for which his Majeſty will give him an Equivolent of the like Revenues. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty conſents alſo that in caſe any Re-unions are made formerly not conform to the Treaties, that Commiſſioners ſhall be nominated on both ſides to enquire into the reaſon of thoſe who ſhall make Complaints thereof. And in caſe the ſaid Commiſſioners cannot accommodate it, his Majeſty will refer it to the Arbitration of the Republick of* Venice. *And the King to ſhew that he wiſhes for nothing more than a durable Peace with all the Powers he is at War with.*

He

He will agree to any reaſonable Propoſitions, which ſhall be made to regulate Differences of other Princes and States of the Confederates, to the end all Conteſts may be adjuſted. Theſe are Conditions by which the Tranquility of the Empire may be immediately reeſtabliſhed, and conſequently of all Europe. *And the* French *Embaſſador at* Stockholme *hath been ordered to Communicate the ſame to the King of* Swedeland, *and to demonſtrate unto him that theſe Conditions ought to be conſidered as the laſt which His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall lay before the King of* Swedeland, *ſo that if he thinks it fit to acquaint therewith the Emperour and all the Princes and States of the Empire, to the end they may the ſooner be informed of the benefits which they will immediately reap by accepting of theſe Conditions; and in caſe they refuſed it, they may impute to themſelves the effuſion of Chriſtian Blood, and all the Miſchiefs of the War*

which

which is now kindled in the Empire by the great Forces which are under the the Command of Monſieur the Dauphin.

Louoy.

What hath this Memorial produced?

Montchevreuil.

Nothing hitherto.

Louoy.

Prince *Waldeck* hath a bad opinion of theſe Propoſitions of Peace which the King hath made to the Allies; but here he comes: We will Diſcourſe together, you come in a ſeaſonable time *Monſieur* to hear a piece of News which perhaps will ſurprize you: The Emperour and the Princes of *Germany* have juſt now con-

concluded a ſeparate Peace with *France*.

Waldeck.

With your Leave, *Mounſieur*, I do not believe it. I have heard of a certain Memorial which contains the Conditions of Peace by which the Moſt Chriſtian King offers to Treat with the Emperour and the Empire; but I am aſſured it will be in vain. Is it not the King of *Swedeland* which offers his Mediation, and who is requeſted to notifie the Propoſitions of *France*.

Louoy.

It is the ſame.

Waldeck.

Do you ſincerely believe, that the King of *Swedelaad* who hath made hither-

hitherto in *Europe* ſo great a Figure, and one who knows ſo well the humour of *Lewis* the 14*th*. by an Experience which ſeemed to be almoſt fatal unto him, will be an Inſtrument to forge Fetters to *Europe*, after having laboured ſo much to break the Chains by ſuccouring King *William* in his Expedition to *England*. *Lewis* the Great acknowledges by this that he knows no other Saint to devote himſelf to. When by addreſſing himſelf to the King of *Swedeland*, a Prince who of all the World hath the greateſt reaſon to be diſſatisfied with him: One who hath been Treated by him as a private Gentleman. Can you believe that this worthy Succeſſor of the Great *Guſtavus* hath reaſon to paſs his word for the King of *France*? and that he ſhould begin in the Fifty fifth years to keep his Parole. Undeceive your ſelf, *Mounſieur*, if you will believe me, the King of *Swedeland* hath a

good

good Memory, he cheriſhes too much the Liberty of *Europe*, and hath not forgot the Tricks that hath been put upon him. Can you imagin that any body is ſo ſimple as to believe that the Propoſitions of Peace which *Lewis* the Great made as well in the Memorial before mentioned as in his own Letters proceeds from a Compaſſion he hath of the Miſeries of *Europe* in General, or the miſerable ſtate of his Subjects in particular? No man believes theſe things. For this Prince during his Reign hath taken care to demonſtrate that he hath no ſuch Generous Inclinations, as for his Subjects it is true it ſhould grieve him, that they ſhould be otherwiſe; and that he holds this for an Inviolable Maxim that the ſureſt foundation of the Grandeur of a Prince is the miſery of his Subjects. So that his Grandeur is not ill grounded ſince he hath what he wiſhes.

Louoy.

Louoy.

You go a little too far, I thought you were leſs paſſionate conſidering your Age.

Waldeck.

I am no ways in a paſſion, I ſpeak the truth in cold Blood; and I beſeech you, *Mounſieur*, to put me in the right way if I err. For I will make it appear unto you that the Allies muſt needs be great Fools if they make a ſeparate Peace, and if the *French* King hath no other recourſe he is much to be pitied.

Louoy.

I am deſirous to hear you; therefore pray ſpeak.

Waldeck.

Waldeck.

Even when you proteſted to the Emperour and Empire, that you deſired nothing more than to put a ſtop to the Effuſion of Chriſtian Blood. The *Mareſchal de Lorge* was ordered to burn *Hydleburg*, and to commit there ſuch Infamies which are an horror to humane Nature. And this Order was punctually executed. So that this is your great Compaſſion and Chriſtianity. Who would not truſt to the Proteſtations of a Prince who is always a ſlave to his word, as every body knows? The Methods the King of *France* uſed (witneſs his Subjects) is a ſufficient Teſtimony of the Sincerity of his Intentions. And the Cruelties committed by him in *Europe* is capable to convince the World that he doth not much concern himſelf touching the miſeries they groan under, where-

of

of he is the ſole cauſe. If he had a true deſire to put an end to them, he would offer reaſonable terms by which a ſolid Peace may be made inſtead of offering trifles, which bears meerly the name of a Peace; and ſerves only for him to gain time and ſtrength to begin a new his Oppreſſions. As ſoon as he finds himſelf in a ſtate to do it (*Experto Credo Roberto.*) We know what he hath done; they feel and ſigh for it. Do you believe that they will be ſo imprudent as to commit now the ſame Error as was made at *Nimeguen*, which proved ſo fatal to *Europe*, and which put the King of *France* in a condition to do unpuniſhed Injuſtice to all the World; to treat Princes as Subjects, and Subjects as Slaves; and to eſtabliſh the terrible Soveraign Court at *Metz* and *Briſack*. Who under the pretence of the Execution of Treaties coloured all manner of hoſtilities and attempts.

Colbert.

Colbert.

Methinks you have no reaſon to conclude thus, that ſeeing the King hath violated the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, and the twenty years Truce he ſhould alſo violate the Peace he offers now as ſoon as his Affairs ſhould permit him. He knows how Chargeable this little abuſe was to his Powers; and you ought to conclude contrary, and ſay that this Experience will make him for the future more moderate and more Religiouſly to obſerve his Parole.

Waldeck.

Would you not think him a Fool, and fit to be impoſed upon, that ſhould Converſe with a Troop of Villains in hopes they ſhould turn good Men, when they had conſidered that their Robberies would every moment

moment bring them upon the Wheel? Believe me, *Monſieur*, in this caſe one may apply that famous Principle of *Machiavel*, that the middle ways are generally the moſt pernicious. The caſe of the Confederates and *France* is the ſame as was formerly that of *Rome* and *Carthage*, (*viz.*) that either the Allies muſt become Subjects to *France*, or they muſt put *France* in ſuch a condition as it ſhall not be in his power to violate Treaties. Certainly they can find no other Aſſurance than what is in the Impotency of this Prince. If *France* hath been able to make head againſt them, to conquer even their ſtrongeſt places, and to lay waſt their fineſt Provinces. What will he not do if the Alliance be once broke. *France* hath hitherto met with great ſucceſs in his Uſurpation, that he now imagins himſelf able to undertake all things: And now he ſees he hath undertaken too much, and brought upon him a

War

War, which preſſes down, and reduces his Subjects to the height of Miſeries. He thinks nothing remains, but only to preſcribe Conditions of Peace. Times will ſhew how he is deceived: And that the Allies do Judge rightly of the pretended Advantages he offers, and of the Menaces which accompanies the ſame.

Lovoy.

You are too large upon the ill Condition of *France*, he is not ſo Sick as you imagin; his Reſults are greater, and his Force formidable. He hath for theſe five Years together, bore the weight of all *Europe*; and in the Interim, you do not find that he hath loſt a Foot of Ground: But, on the contrary, hath made conſiderable Conqueſts; ſo that one may ſay, he is ſtill Tryumphant, notwithſtanding the Mighty Efforts of the Confederacy, *Wal-*

Waldeck.

I own, *France* hath great Reſult, but they may come to nothing, he hath made ſo violent an Effort, ſince the beginning of the War, which apparently cannot hold out long. 'Tis true, *France* hath made Conqueſts, but in the midſt of it, he deſires Peace. He hath had, you ſay, for five Years together, all *Europe* againſt him? And for all this hath been Tryumphant hitherto. It would be more proper for you to ſay, that he had many Enemies, and few Forces to Encounter withal, and that he owes his Tryumph to the Slowneſs and Negligence of his Enemies; if his Enemies had gone on as they began, and if their Efforts had been ſo Great and Vigorous as the motives were Urgent, which Re-unite them: *France* ſhould have had now little Reaſon to boaſt of

Ad-

Advantages, and would have hardly Imagined himſelf in a capacity to preſcribe Laws, and propound Conditions of Peace to the World.

Lovoy.

Since the Confederates have neglected their Advantage againſt *France*: Can you believe they will do better for the time to come? Is it not evident that they will be tired with their daily Loſſes. Every one will look to himſelf, and at length the Alliance will come to naught.

Waldeck.

If it ſhould happen ſo, one may give thoſe that Hold-out-longeſt a good Character, and ſay to their Immortal Glory, that theſe Princes not being able to hold out any longer, neither by their proper Force, nor by that of Foreigners, have not ceaſed

ſed to continue the War, becauſe they thought it not conſiſtent to lay aſide the Love of their Liberty, although they were not Succeſsful in Defending of it; and by reaſon they had choſen rather to be overcom'd than not to Attempt overcoming their Enemies. As forthe former, who had neither Heart nor Reſolution enough to Defend the ſame, and who by conſequence have made themſelves unworthy of it. And if the King of *France* does what he ought to do, he will treat them as Unfortunate Perſons, fit for Cottages, and not Principalities. You have an ill Opinion of the Confederate Princes, and I think you do not ponder well the Reaſons of their Alliances. It is not meerly the pure effects of Friendſhip that Unites them together, but rather a neceſſity, not to be diſpenſed with. The Uſurpations the King of *France* made upon them, are ſo great, that they

they cannot chuſe, but with Sword in Hand, endeavour to regain what they have loſt; otherwiſe, they muſt ſubmit themſelves to the Diſcretion of a Prince, who hath fortified himſelf in the Heart of their Eſtates. If it be true, that the Allies are of Opinion, that the Motives, whereby the King is reſolved to make a Peace, are no ways a real Compaſſion of the Miſeries of *Europe*, then they muſt conclude, that he Eyes nothing but his proper Intereſt. Under the ſame pretence, he preſſed the Concluſion of the Treaty of *Nimiguen*, which was no ſooner agreed, than Violated and put him in a Condition to make ſo many unjuſt Conqueſts upon the *Spaniard*, as he would have made in time of War. The Loſs of *Luxemburg* and *Strasbourg* were the Effects of this deſtructive Peace, which hath been the Cauſe of ſo many Miſeries and unjuſt

Dealings. At that time, he only aim'd to break the Alliance, which gave his Ambition time to Breath, and to heap Treasures to form new Projects: As he did then, he does now, but there are great Obsta-cles in the way.

Colbert.

Away with this Passion! You are too hot in your Old Age: If the Confederates were of your Humour, the War would be Everlasting. Is it not sufficient for them to secure themselves against any Insults that threaten their Liberty? And do they not this when they accept of the Frontire Places the King offers, which are so well Fortified.

Waldeck.

The point is not to perpetuate the War, but to make a Lasting and Solid Peace. This is what the Confederates aim at, and which the King of *France* will never agree to, until he is reduced to the last Extremity. You know that the Confederates have been Plundered of many Towns, and Provinces taken from them, their Country Burnt, without the least respect to the most Sacred Places: And now they are in Arms, and in a Condition to make themselves amends for the Injuries done them; You seek to Appease them, by giving them part of what hath been Usurped from them: They will remain in Possession of the rest, and to have the same judicially Adjudged to them by Treaties. This is properly to cast Dust into [illegible]

Eyes, to make them Blind; after having Burnt and Destroyed the *Palatinate*, under pretence of a pretended Veritable Right of the Dutchess of *Orleance*. Is it enough to Restore this Country so Ruined to the *Elector Palatinate*? What is meant by this Pompous Title of Places which are offered to be restored or raised, Do you take the Allies for *Germans*, to speak like the *French*, who gives themselves the Liberty to Ridicule the most Illustrious Nations. And can it be imagined that they are so easily detained? You are mistaken, they are become wise at their Expence.

Lovoy.

Your Fears and Precautions are equally Excessive. Should I consent to all the Infractions and Violations past, which you Charge the King with, methinks, that the Age he

he is at preſent in, ſhould perſwade you, that he thinks on nothing more than his Repoſe for the future, and to leave to the *Dauphin*, his Kingdom in Tranquility. It is probable, alſo, Monſieur the *Dauphin* hath Parts enough to profit by the Errors of his Father, he being a Prince of a moſt incomparable natural Parts, and good Principles and will take other Methods.

Waldeck.

The King of *France*'s Age, is very much reſpected in the Negotiation at *Nimiguen*. An ill Principled Prince hath Lived long enough, for to do much Miſchief; and none knows as yet what Temper the *Dauphin* is of, nor what Courſe he will take. Suppoſe now, for Example, he follows the Steps of his Father: What muſt the Allies do to ſecure themſelves from his Violence? I

conclude therefore, that after ſo great Efforts, if the Allies do not make an Honourable Peace with Sword in Hand, the Liberty of *Europe* is quite undone. The former Treaties, have only made *France* more Powerful, and more Formidable. This Treaty you ſpeak of would make *France* the more Triumphant over thoſe of the Allies, and render him more Formidable. Will any Body truſt to his Moderation? Surely there are no ſuch Fools. Can there ever be made a more Powerful Alliance to Oppoſe him, than this at preſent? Will ever a more favourable Circſtance preſent it ſelf? I do not ſee how any Man can Flatter himſelf ſo much.

Colbert.

Colbert.

But what is beſt to be done? The Confederates are become Miſtruſtful, and difficult to be Managed. Every Body are willing to do themſelves right; and the greateſt and moſt ſenſible Grievances are to be Redreſſed according to the Rules of Equity.

Waldeck.

It ought to be ſo. But the King of *France* will never do it, unleſs he be conſtrained thereto. He is not willing to let ſlip his Price; and he will never reſolve to looſe the Fruits of his great Efforts, unleſs they are rendred unprofitable: And truly his Advantages are ſo great, that he is utterly unwilling to reſtore them. And the Allies have not as yet done much, in or-

der to compel him thereto. I tell you again, the only way to render *Lewis* the XIV. Juſt, is to reduce him into a Condition, of not being capable to do any thing againſt the Laws of Equity. So that if the Allies grew Weary and Lazy, they have reaſon to Fear; but if they Defend themſelves Vigorouſly, they may hope for Redreſs. If *France* hath had Advantages, he owes the ſame to his Diligence more than to his Forces; which without Diſpute are inferior to thoſe of the Allies. They muſt need Imitate the Activity of the *French*, if they intend to Proſper. 'Tis known now both his Strength and Weakneſs; and 'tis known his Subjects are in a deſperate Condition, Oppreſſed with Hunger and Miſery, for an Imaginary Glory, which has been always Fatal unto them, and ſerves only to content the Ambition of a Prince, whoſe unjuſt Conqueſts,

queſts hath at all times Encreaſed their Miſeries: When other Nations Contribute Liberally and Willingly towards the Charge of the War, by reaſon they are aſſured, the ſame ſhall be Imployed for the common Good, and the Defence of their Liberties.

Louoy.

If Monſieur the *Dauphin* makes in *Germany* the great Progreſs he Flatters himſelf withal: Can you believe Monſieur, that the Reaſons will be Approved by the *German* Princes? And beſides the *Northern Crowns*; ſeeing the Confederates refuſe to liſten to the Propoſitions of Peace, will look upon them, of right-worthy of the Miſeries that attends the War, and of the ſhedding of Chriſtian Blood; and perhaps they will Declare themſelves againſt them.

Waldeck.

I can tell you, that Monſieur the *Dauphin* is now at *Verſailles*, as well contented with his Expedition, as the King his Father was with his Ten or Twelve Days Campagne. As for the *Northern Crowns*, they know the good Cauſe of the Allies, and the Sincerity of their Intentions. I aſſure you, that the *French* King Propoſed a Peace, as if he had been abſolute Maſter; and this ſhort time he appoints for the accepting of it, accompanied with the Menaces that follows, diſcovers ſufficiently, that his Heat is ſtill equal with what it was before: That he will not leave Domineering, which is ſo Natural to him, nor be Contented, unleſs all things are under his Dependency. But I am tired with this long Diſcourſe, and I preſume, that I have

ſuffi-

ſufficiently proved, that the Allies muſt never make a diſhonourable Peace. The only Remedy, which now remains, is, to obſerve the Maxims, which are proper to countermine thoſe of *Lewis* the XIV. He Poſſeſſes a Kingdom, United in all its Parts. They muſt Unite their Wills and Forces alſo. His Repoſe conſiſts in their Trouble. They muſt ſeek their Security, by making him Humble and Low. He is Deſcended to Violence, by Proclaiming War againſt them. They muſt put themſelves in a condition to repel Force by Force, more Vigorouſly with him then they have done hitherto. He amuſes them, by vain Hopes of a Peace; but they muſt Conſtrain him alſo to wiſh ſeriouſly for the ſame, and to liſten to the Laws of Equity. To conclude, he hath a Deſign upon the Liberties of *Europe*; ſo that all *Europe* muſt make

the

the Cauſe of the Allies a common Cauſe, and muſt not fix his Intereſts in the Favour of *Ciclops*, who was profitable to *Ulyſis* only by an unexpected Fortune.

Colbert.

The Confederates are much obliged to you, you maintain their Cauſe to the utmoſt, and you ſerve them as well in the Quality of an Advocate, as you have done in the Quality of a General. But, with your Leave, they are not in a much better Condition than *France* to continue this War: *England* and *Holland* who are the greateſt Engins in this Alliance, and the Countries of Trade muſt needs be more tired with the War then the others, by reaſon they are more ſenſible of the Inconveniencies, by the Diminution of their Commerce, beſides the loſs of the *Smyrna* Fleet hath highly

how perplext them, and might well oblige them to take Reſolutions contrary to their Sentiments.

Waldeck.

They reckon Seven of the *Dutch*, *Streights* and *Turky* Fleet were taken, admit *England* had loſt as many, Is this Loſs ſo terrible, as to oblige theſe two Powers to take Reſolutions againſt their own Intereſts, to Sacrifice their Liberties, and at the ſame time, the Liberty of *Europe*? No, Monſieur, do not think ſo; this ſhock, inſtead of diſcouraging, animates and encourages them to take juſter Meaſures, to Block up their Enemy, ſo that he durſt not come out of his Ports. If theſe two Powers make the leaſt Efforts; you do not know the good Effects which the Blows given from time to time to the *Dutch*, doth produce; who

who do never beſtir themſelves, unleſs they be ſenſibly touched. You ſee Monſieur, that the *Streights* Fleet will occaſion *Holland* to have at Sea next Year a Fleet ſufficient to Defend themſelves alone againſt *France* : If this happen, as no doubt but it will, you muſt believe that the *Engliſh*, who moſt of all Nations, are Zealous of their Honour, will not be wanting to their Duty. You know *England* is Infinitely Rich, and I do aſſure you, that one can ſcarce find in that Country, the leaſt Symptoms of a War. Both Towns and Country paſs away their Time merrily ; and an *Engliſh-Man*, who hath been here ſome days, aſſures me, that there is not a Yeoman in *Kent*, that hath Retrenched the Expence of his Kitchin ſince the War, not ſo much as one piece of Beef. As for *Holland*, they have Warred as if it were for Pleaſure ; and if

you

you compare the Efforts made in the Year 1672. with thoſe done this Year, you will own that there are little hopes of tiring them ſo ſoon.

Seignelai.

Let them do what they pleaſe: To what purpoſe do we trouble our ſelves, it doth not concern us? Let us talk of things that are more pleaſant. Do you not ſay, that the *Dauphin* is on his return to *Verſailles*; if he be there already, what is become of his great Projects which were formed on that ſide, and thoſe terrible Exploits that was to keep up the Courage and Hopes of the *Turks*, and to make the Princes of *Germany* know their veritable Intereſt, and to enable the King to hope for Succeſs in all things, and cauſe his Enemies to dread him.

Waldeck.

Waldeck.

I believe, thoſe great Executions will avail nothing more than the Taking and Ruining of *Hydleburg*, and to Exact there ſome Contributions. As for Monſieur *Turk*, he had beſt ſtand upon his Guard, and undeceive himſelf betimes, if he be wiſe. He hath for a long time ſuffered *France* to lead him by the Noſe, and to rock him to Sleep by Singing as one doth a Child. The Expedition in *Germany* will probably end as that of *Flanders* did, and the *Dauphin* will cauſe a Detachment to March for *Piedmont*, and then return: Where doubtleſs, he will find upon his Arrival, as well as the King, the Triumph of Wiſdom. Truly theſe two Princes are Fortunate, that Triumphs follows them over all. If they make Conqueſts, they are Triumphs of

Va-

Valour: And if they return *Re-infecta*, they look upon it more Triumphant. The best is, these Triumphs they do not much Incommode the Allies, who would not be unwilling, that they Triumphed every where at this Rate.

Livy.

Flattery is a most pleasant thing to Princes; and it is that which commonly ruins them: They must needs be endued with great Qualities, to cover them from the Poyson of Flatteries: All the World adores them, even their Faults are Applauded, and no Body is so Generous and Sincere, as to advertise them of their Failings; so that they may reform them: They are more to be pitied then private Persons, who reap some Profit on that Subject by their Friends. The

King

King certainly affects Glory, it is to him as it were his Deity: They miſ-repreſent things unto him, and make him look upon things Glorious, to which may be imputed the greateſt part of the Irregularity of his Kingdoms. They have ſuggeſted unto him for Example, that after he had given Peace to *Europe*, when he could make himſelf Maſter thereof, that there would be nothing more Glorious, than to Root out all [illegible] to re-unite the [illegible] who have ſeparated them therefrom. And hence ariſed the Perſecution of the *Hugonots*, which I always looked upon as the beginning of the Miſeries in *France*; and unto which one may Attribute all thoſe infinite Broils and Factions which ſucceſſivly have been hatched in Foreign States: But I can tell you that the King is very good Natured. He proceeds as he is Directed, and when he is well Councelled, he never doth Evil. *Seignelai.*

Seiguelai.

That which you relate will fall upon you; and the Irregularities you ſpeak of were done under the Miniſtery of your Father and your ſelf. How comes it about that you have not been generous and ſincere Friends to give him good Counſel (he being willing to take it) and not to permit him to do ſuch things; which hath intangled him with all the World. Was the Bombarding of *Genoua* Equitable? You were the Principal Agent in this Enterprize, wherewith you was pleaſed to Charge me. And if you remember it, *Monſieur*, you did endeavour to diſgrace me; for you told the King that he had been Maſter of *Genoua*, if I had done my Duty. And to ſpeak ſomething more in your praiſe, was it not you that laid the Scene of the Conſpiracy of *Grandval* againſt King

William?

William? And in imitation of you, the Archbiſhop of *Rheimes* and *Mounſieur Barbeſieux* carried it on until they conducted poor *Grandval* to the Gallows.

Louoy.

One never ſees well a great way off; if I had been abſolute Maſter, I had done a thouſand things that are left undone; I had in the Councel only one voice, ſome times they did prudently, and did not make many Enemies: And becauſe one was not capable to do good alone, it was prudence to joyn with others. Your Father knows this very well. As for the Affair of *Grandval*, you know not much of it, and I will tell you no more of it.

Waldeck.

You muſt own, that King *William* is

is an incomparable Prince hardened againſt all Difficulties whatſoever, and whom a ſmall buſineſs cannot eaſily drive back: He Governs a people divided by many different Intereſts. Yet he proſpers and governs them according to their Laws, and hath made himſelf Maſter of both their Hearts and Purſes. He manages all the Affairs of the Alliances; It is he that moves the Grand Wheel, and who is careful of the Common Cauſe: He is not only obliged to defend himſelf againſt a powerful and formidable Enemy who attacks him with open force; but is alſo obliged to find out means to ſecure his perſon from the ſecret Plots of his Enemies; yet this doth not perplex him. His Foot-paths are even and ſtreight to Glory, whilſt his Enemies labour in rough and difficult ways: He is ſenſible what true Glory is; and ſeeks after it as he ought to do: He expoſes himſelf

for

for the defence of his Kingdoms, and to prevent their relapſing into Fetters: And he is always hazarding himſelf to maintain the Liberty of *Europe*: He regards with Tranquility the Plots laid againſt his Life: He deſpiſes the ſame, and is not much troubled therewith. Your Satyrics reproach him of being an Eye-witneſs of the taking of *Mons* and *Namur*: And that he had alſo put himſelf in a condition to ſee the taking of *Liege*; but his Enemies thought it improper to give him the pleaſure of it, but chuſed rather to turn their back upon him, although their Army were ſuperior in number.

Montchevreuil.

It was only the Mobilee that, blamed and ſlandered *Hannibal* at *Rome* and I can tell you, that the better ſort of people do give King *William* [illegible]

his due. He is brave in his perſon, and deſerves the Title of Great far better than others that have aſſumed the ſame. He is the firm Knot of the Alliance. He hath given us ſecret blows in *Spain*, *Piedmont* and in many other places, which ſhews that he is not leſs excellent in Negotiations than at the Head of his Army. In fine, he is much eſteem'd, ſo that we would fain be rid of him, and if we could be ſucceſsful herein, our buſineſs was done, we imagin it eaſie to manage the reſt. But hitherto he hath found means to ſecure himſelf from the Traps laid againſt his Life. He is very fortunate to eſcape them all; for I no ways doubt but all Endeavours hath been uſed to ſend him into the *Elyſium* Fields. The only Idea of his death creates Joy over all. And you remember doubtleſs the rejoycings that were made upon the Advice of his death after the Conflict on the *Boyn*.

The

The Joy was ſo univerſal and exceſſive, that the Women tranſgreſſed the Laws of ſhame and chaſtity. I am aſſured that there was one in *Rochel*, that came into the Street in her Smock ſinging and lifting up the ſame, began to Drum upon her Belly, which occaſioned this following Lampoon:

A Woman in haſt laid hand on her Belly,
Lifted her Smock and Drumed her Cunny.

A Comical Fellow, who ſaw this and thought King *James* was much beholding to this Woman for the marks of her Affection to him, added another Lampoon upon this Prince, which he brings in ſpeaking:

King

King James *being come, having loſt his Kingdom,*
Spoke with a loud voice to this fine female Creature,
I ſhall acknowledg thy zeal and admire thy features.

Other fooliſh trifles, and even ſuch Brutalities paſſed that I dare not name them. You may judg of the reſt by what I gave you, only for a taſte, which is infinitely more modeſt than the reſt.

Waldeck.

This is a thing which much honours *France*, and which will cauſe the Generoſity of *Lewis* the Fourteenth to be much eſteemed, he hath only deſerved the Sirname of Great by actions of this nature. I do not ſee who can diſpute with him. Neither do I believe that ever an Exam-

ple was heard of ſuch infamous actions; *Cæſar* weeped over the aſhes of his Adverſary; and this Illuſtrious *Roman* Erected again the Statue of *Pompeius* which was fallen down, with his own upon firm foundations. *Alexander* longed to ſee *Darius*, and highly lamented his Death. But *Lewis* the Great is very little and mean in theſe Points; who doubtleſs cauſed Bonfires to be made for the death of his Enemy. I think he is the firſt that did ſo; and who permitted in his Metropolis the Picture of his Enemy a Prince to be ſo unworthily uſed. The Original may juſtly ſome time or other revenge himſelf of theſe Indignities at the head of a Victorious Army. That Invincible Monarch is nothing leſs than Invincible. He muſt be convinced of his Errors. His Frontiers are no longer unacceſſible. If the Duke of *Wirtenburg* was able to make way with a Body of Fifteen Thou-

Thouſand or Sixteen Thouſand Men, and Exact Contributions even to the Gates of *Arras*. What may not be done with a formidable Army? If our Men begin to War once after the *French* manner; I mean with diligence and activity. If our *Germans* begin but to awake and to leave their Winter Quarters a little ſooner; and if they can find out the ſecret to hinder the going out of Horſes. *France* will be ſo intangled on all ſides, and not able to reſiſt, and will be conſtrained to abandon ſome places. And if the Door is but once open, things will be puſhed on. It is apparent that moſt part of *France* is in a bad condition, and that the Male contents are numerous; and that the great as well as the little ones are ſqueezed down with the heavy burden of the War. The Famine lays deſolate many Provinces, as doth the Contagious Diſtempers. Others, the Commoti-

ons of the Populacy which happened ſome time ſince are the fore-runner of the miſeries and diſorders *France* is threatned withal.

Monſchevreuil.

What you ſay may be true; but theſe miſeries are a great way off; there are many things to be done which are not ſo eaſie to be done as you imagin. You muſt firſt penetrate his Frontiers, which is very difficult. It ſeems the Court doth not dread theſe Miſeries, for they never were more active, nor the King more calm and gallant. He continues to apply himſelf to his Affairs, and loſes not one moment of his ordinary Diverſion. By this one may think that this Nation do not imagin themſelves on the brink of Ruin. Both you and the Allies may be eaſily deceived. And it is no leſs dangerous to deſpiſe an Enemy, than

than it is to fear him too much. You are ſenſible of the ill conſequence that attends theſe two faults; and it is prudent to decline both of them.

Waldeck.

We need not fear that the Allies will do otherwiſe ſince they know where the Enemy is ſtrong and weak; they know he is to be feared more for his diligence than for the ſtrength of his Forces. And they are not ignorant if they uſe the ſame diligence, and oppoſe him with ſuperiour force, but they will out-do him. As for the Pomp and Magnificencies of the Court, it is requiſite to make a good ſhow, but in the bottom it is never the better for it. You ſee then that it will not be Politick for the King to appear aſtoniſhed upon this account. It is to be admired how eager they are after Divertiſements;

that they ſet ſeveral days a part for Joy and Diverſion not only in this Kingdom, but alſo in foreign Countries. But how are theſe Divertiſements croſſed, and what a ſmall pleaſure doth the heart perceive thereby.

Montchevreuil.

This is well enough; we made the Campagne, wherein the Allies have not been able to moleſt our Frontiers. The King ſtands by himſelf againſt many. He is Soveraign and Abſolute. He needs but Command, and all things are done. The Allies on the contrary are a Body compoſed of ſeveral Members, ſlow in reſolving, and much more in Executing. King *William* is vigilant and prudent all the World knows it, he hath a terrible Machine to lead. He depends on a Parliament. And although he hath reaſon to be contented

tented therewith: How much time is required to Levy the Subſidies granted him. Without mentioning that hitherto he hath been ill uſed and ſerved. The *Dutch* verily do their Duty. But what ſuccour have the Allies from the King of *Spain*? He ſuffers himſelf to be eaten up on all ſides. *Roſes* is taken from him; and but for the Affairs of *Piedmont*, whether *France* was forced to ſend Forces he had loſt more than *Roſes*. He hath nothing in the *Netherlands* but what the *Dutch* have preſerved. He hath had there hitherto but a ſmall force, and very ill entertained. The *Germans* marches as if they were loaden with Lead. There is enough to do to reconcile the ſeveral different Intereſt of ſo many Princes, and to rally their Forces ſo diſperſed, which are always in want. The Inconveniences under a Prince that were not ſo wiſe and ſteady as King *William* had doubtleſs been long ſince come to nought.

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Waldeck.

Theſe Inconveniences are ſomething, but they may be remedied. For firſt of all King *William* hath all the reaſon in the world to be contented with his Parliament, and all his Subjects. They unanimouſly concur with the intentions of their Prince, and are convinced with him of the neceſſity of continuing the War. Even the *French* Conqueſts convinces them of this neceſſity. And if you are deſirous to know their minds read the Addreſs of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, which they preſented the Queen. The Offers they make, and the preſent ſuccours which they give *Nemine contra dicente*, diſcovers their ſincere Intentions, and that they are willing to advance the Subſidies granted by the Parliament. For that as long as the Kings of *England* have regarded the intereſt of their

their Subjects they have never wanted ſuccours againſt their Enemies: So that you may conclude all things will ſucceed well for the Allies in *England*: Seeing they Eſteem the *Engliſh* Laws their Liberties, and knowing the value thereof, will not fail to make great Efforts to ſupport the ſame. And altho there be ſome ſmall Diviſions amongſt them, notwithſtanding this they always unite themſelves to defend their Liberty againſt the Common Enemy. If King *James* is ill ſerved, his Prudence and Activity will ſupply the Inconveniences which might enſue thereon. The Affairs of the *Netherlands* are conſiderably reeſtabliſhed ſince the Elector of *Bavaria* hath been Governour, all things begins to be of another ſhape; the Troops are paid there; new Troops are raiſed, and the *Spaniſh* Court are ſenſible of the good managements of the Elector of *Bavaria* in that Country: It had been well for *Spain* if

they had taken theſe prudent Methods heretofore, they had ſooner ſeen the Diſorders of the former Governours redreſſed; the ſlowneſs of the *Germans* is compenſated by the great Qualities of their Generals, and by the goodneſs of their Forces; although they have been this Campaign ſomething remiſs, yet *France* have no great reaſons to brag. Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* hath very well maintained the Glory he purchaſed in *Hungary*, and although his Army were inferior, and ſcattered, if we may relye on the *Gazeteer*, the Prudence of that General hath ſupplied the defect in number, ſo that he ſtraightened the *Dauphin* with his Army of Seventy thouſand Men, who ſeemed not eager of a ſecond Victory like that of *Landen*.

Mont-

Montchevreuil.

I find he hath done very wiſely; ſuch a Victory was not requiſite to make the Emperour and Princes of the Empire accept of the Propoſitions of Peace; nor to terminate our Affairs at the Court of *Rome*, which encreaſes or decreaſes according to the Proportions of ſucceſs or diſadvantages. There was ſome hopes of the Duke of *Savoy* being brought to reaſon by the Mediation of the Pope; but either the Pope did not earneſtly endeavour it; or that Duke was abſolutely reſolved to ſtand by the Intereſt of the Allies; Nothing ſucceeds therein; and I hear on the contray that *Pignerol* is actually Beſieged, and St. *Bridget* taken.

Lovoy.

Louvoy.

Pignerol Beſieged; the Morſel is big, and I believe they will do little good there.

Sarsfield.

'Tis ſaid that they attacked it with vigor, and that all things are provided before hand which might be requiſite for the Siege of ſo important a place; and as it is of the higheſt conſequence, the King might well go in Perſon to ſuccour it, and in his way conquer *Piedmont*, and oblige the Duke of *Savoy* to accept of a Peace which hath been ſo often proffered him: Such Heroic Actions as this would Immortalize his Old Age, and would call to our memory the great Exploits *Francis* the firſt performed in *Italy*.

Waldeck.

Is there any Likelihood that he will go to *Piedmont* without his Ladies; and to tire them with Journeying in ſo ſtony a Country would be Barbarous.

Sarsfield.

Francis the Firſt went thither without the Ladies; and I believe one may well enough diſpenſe without their Company in an Army.

Waldeck.

Yes, but you do not conſider, that *Italy* hath been always fatal to the *French*; and that *Lewis* the Fourteenth deſires not to Immortalize his Fame with the hazard of being made Priſoner of War, as *Francis* the Firſt was.

Sarsfield.

Sarsfield.

I do not believe ſuch things would happen to him; he is cautious to avoid diſgrace by being out of the reach of the Shots; the preſence of a King in an Army produces a thouſand good effects, and eſpecially when this our King propoſes to his Souldiers like that *Roman* General to imitate his actions and not his Parole. But in fine, Kings have Paſſions like other Men, and every body do not care to hear the frightful noiſe of Cannons, Bombs and Muskets, &c.

Waldeck.

If *Lewis* the Great was Prince of *Conde*, one might have ſeen him at *Landen*, as he did at *Seneffe* in Fire and Smoak diſputing King *William*, the Victory, acting the part of an un-

undaunted and abſolute General; and I doubt not but that he would then quickly march off to *Piedmont* to ſuccour the places which makes the Frontiers on that ſide; the taking whereof expoſes undoubtedly his neighbouring Princes to the continual Invaſions of the Enemy. Certainly this Prince doth not do like a Glorious Perſon: I ſpeak without ſlandering his Grandeur, which the whole World aſcribes unto him; whilſt ſo many brave Men of the greateſt Quality ſweat under their Arms and Labours for Glory, through thouſands of dangers to attack their Enemies on all ſides: this Great Monarch is quiet at *Verſailles* betwixt the Legs of Madam *Maintenon* who cauſes him to fix his Eyes upon Triumphs more ſweet and leſs powerful.

Sarsfield.

Sarsfield.

But what do you ſay of King *James* ?

Waldeck.

I ſay he is happy to have the Name of a King, for he would never have purchaſed the ſame by way of Conqueſt. This makes me believe that he will be for ever a King by Name.

Sarsfield.

And what do you make of the Prince of *Wales* ?

Waldeck.

Waldeck.

He will continue a Prince in the ſame ſenſe as his pretended Father is King, unleſs the *Pope*, who is the third Prop to his Imaginary Crown, doth make a Cardinal of him.

Sarsfield.

What do you mean by the third Support of his Chymerical Crown.

Waldeck.

Were you Born in *England* and have not heard of a certain Medal which King *James*, in Imitation of the King of *France* (I mean in Imitation of his Vain Glory) cauſed to be made ſome Years ſince for the Prince of *Wales*.

Sarsfield.

Sarsfield.

I have heard of this Medal, but I hardly do remember it.

Waldeck.

It is a Medal on the one ſide, whereof is the Feathers of the Prince of *Wales*, with theſe four *Latin* Words, *Fulta tribus Metuenda Corona*; That is to ſay, if I have not forgot my *Latin*, my formidable Crown Supported by three Powers, and in all probability they are King *James*, the King of *France* and the *Pope*; on the other ſide, is repreſented the little Prince of *Wales* in his Cradle, having in his Hand, a Serpent with many Heads, which he cruſhes to Pieces, in imitation of *Hercules*, who killed a Serpent, being yet in his Cradle, and round about the Medal is written this

deviſe,

deviſe, *Dant Fumera Luna*; he kills the Monſter in his Cradle.

Sarsfield.

It had better this Medal had not been made, for it is apparent that it doth ill explain it ſelf, which threatens the Support ſomewhat too much and too ſoon.

Waldeck.

You plainly ſee, that the Proteſtants think they are meant by the Monſters; for this Word is often applyed to them. However, they have ſecured themſelves from the Menaces of this *Hercules*, and need not at all fear the ſame. If King *James*, who never was much ſcrupulous, had been a good Politician; He had remembred the frightful Maxim, that a Prince muſt never threaten, but muſt at the ſame time ſtrike the Blow. *Sarsfield.*

Sarsfield.

It is a pitiful thing, that a Crown Supported by three ſo great Princes, and the Gentlemen of the Society, who are as powerful as a Prince ſhould fall ſo ſuddainly, and miſerably, and make ſo little a Noiſe.

Waldeck.

It was impoſſible, the ſaid Crown could be Supported; thoſe who was to have been its Stay, were the cauſe of her Fall.

Sarsfield.

Except King *James*, whoſe particular Intereſt was Engaged to Support the ſame.

Waldeck.

Waldeck.

I except no Body, and I will give you Reaſon for it: King *James* overturned the ſame, deſigning to be a Soveraign Prince againſt Wind and Tide, violating the Laws of his Government, and his Coronation Oath; by Eſpouſing unadviſedly the Intereſt of *France*, againſt his own, as well as the Intereſts of his Kingdoms; and to be ſhort, he overturned the ſame, by the Violence and Irregularities he committed during the little time he Reigned. The King of *France* hath overturned the ſame for it was he that moved King *James* to thoſe ill Meaſures he took. But for the Promiſes of this Monarch, and his Diſſimulations, and his Emiſſaries, Promiſing King *James* Succour in his Enterprize, while he was on the Throne of *England*, although he had

an

an extream deſire to Re-eſtabliſh the *Roman Catholic Religion* upon the ruin of the Proteſtant, being encouraged by the Example of *Lewis* the XIV. which had made a great Impreſſion upon him, who is a Prince ſo Zealous of the *Roman Religion*; yet notwithſtanding, it is true, that he had gone no further in this buſineſs, then to wiſh it only; had he not been Solicited by the great Promiſes which his Companion made unto him in this Important Affair: For it was not the Sentiment of his Sober *Catholic* Subjects, who rightly underſtood that buſineſs; in fine, the King of *France* dethroned King *James*, and conſequently overturned the Crown of the Prince of *Wales*.

Sarsfield.

Sarsfield.

Whilſt after having made his Government unſufferable to the *Engliſh*, and obliged the Prince of *Orange* to take upon him the Defence of the Oppreſſed, and begin a War equal as Juſt as it was neceſſary; he did ſuch things as every way Facilitated the Prince of *Orange*'s Enterprize, for inſtead of Invading *Holland* with a powerful Army: He Beſieged *Phillipsburgh*, but had he done the firſt, it had been well enough with King *James*, or at leaſt his Loſs had not been ſo certain; for *Holland*, who had no more Forces, had been obliged to recal their Troops as well as their State-holder for their Defence. As for the *French* King, and King *James*, you have hit the Nail on the Head, but let me ſee how you will Diſcourſe of the Affairs

in

in regard of the *Pope* and the *Jeſuites*.

Waldeck.

The *Pope* hath much ſhaken the Prince of *Wales* his Crown, by confirming the Election of Prince *Joſeph* of *Bavaria* to the Prejudice of Cardinal *Furſtenburg*. You know this Cardinal is an Inveterate Enemy to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, *Holland* and *Cologne*: He has always a great mind to trouble this Republic, and conſequently to make a great Diverſion to Allarum the the States and the Prince of *Orange*. Beſides, it may be concluded by the *Popes* Anſwer to the Embaſſador King *James* ſent him after his diſgrace, and by the Succour he gave him, how little he regarded his Misfortunes. As for the *Jeſuites*, it cannot be denied, but they have much contributed to the ruin of King

King *James*. You know the furious Zeal of thoſe good Fathers: You remember the Violences done by them to a Nation who of all the World is the leaſt able to endure them: They erected an Eccleſiaſtical Tribunal, which touched the moſt Venerable Perſons of the Kingdom, and began with Suſpending One of the worthieſt Prelates in *Europe*: In ſhort, one may ſay, That the Eccleſiaſtical Zelots did ſpoil all, by endeavouring to gain all. If they had been of an even Temper, and had done things by degrees, as King *Charles* did; they had done much more Miſchief to *England*, and had not loſt a Protector, upon whoſe Zeal and Favour they built their great Projects.

Montchevreuil.

What do you ſay concerning the King of *France*, is he a Paradox to me? Is it poſſible that this Prince ſhould have ſo much endeavoured the Preſervation of King *James*, and at the ſame time favour the Enterprizes of his Enemies.

Waldeck.

You cannot think it a Paradox, if you do but conſider, the *French* King did deceive him, by not Dubbing him in his Politics, and his falſe Parole. His intention was not to win King *James*, but he Propoſed to himſelf two things, *firſt* to ruin *England*; and *ſecondly* the Prince of *Orange*; for he was perſwaded that the Prince of *Orange* would meet with great difficulties in this Enterprize, which ſeemed

not

not Conquerable; wherein he could not chuſe but be ruined, ſo that *France* would be freed from a Prince whom he loved leaſt, and hated moſt. The ſecond deſign of the *French* King was to bring *England* into an Inteſtine War, which he thought would be Effected by Facilitating the Enterprize of the Prince of *Orange*. But it is time to depart, we will conclude with the Speech of Monſieur *Amelot*, the Embaſſador of *France* in *Switzerland*, wherein are all the Conditions of Peace Propoſed to the Emperour.

Magnificent Lords,

YOU ought to be perſwaded by what I have demonſtrated unto you, on part of the King, ſince the beginning of the War; That His Majeſties Intentions hath been always to liſten to a juſt and rea-

ſonable Peace; and that if the neceſſity of making War on the Frontiers of his Kingdom, and in the Enemies Territories hath Engaged him to make Conqueſts upon the Powers that are in League againſt his Crown. That this had been only to conſtrain them from diſturbing any more the Repoſe of *Europe*. And if there ſhould be any, who either for want of Light, or out of Prejudice, ſhould queſtion what I ſay: The Conditions his Majeſty offers to the Empire, will open their Eyes: And the Cauſe of the continuation of the War will be always attributed to the Emperour and the States of the Empire: If they refuſe to accept of ſuch Conditions that are ſo Advantageous, at a time when the Arms of his Majeſty are accompanied with ſo Glorious a Succeſs both by Sea and Land. This is what his Majeſty hath Commanded

manded me to ſignifie to all the Members of this *Helvetic* Body, as his faithful Friends and Allies, that they may be ſenſible of his Zeal for Peace, and for that end I ſent Monſieur *Barron* Secretary and Interpreter to the Lords of *Zurick*, to the end he might Communicate this unto them, who will not be wanting after their accuſtomed manner, to Communicate this alſo to the other Four Laudable Cantons, to whom I wiſh all Happineſs and Proſperity.

Sarsfield.

What an unhappy thing is this, that no Body will be perſwaded or believe his good Intentions. He made Conqueſts theſe Forty Years and upwards, to maintain the Repoſe of *Europe*. And *Europe* hath made an Alliance together againſt him: This is a

Barbarous Ingratitude : He desires Peace in all Parts, and finds all the World is Obstinate and Resolute to continue the War ; what a Blindness is this. Farewel till our next Meeting.

The End of the First Part.

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